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—BY—

GEORGE NOYES.

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Massachusetts Ploughman,

BOSTON: SATURDAY, MAR. 18, 1865.

RETENTIVE POWER OF SOILS.

Soils are divided or classified according to the preponderance of their constituents of sand, clay, lime and animal or vegetable remains or humus.

Sandy soils contain over 80 per cent. of silicious sand. *Calcareous soils* contain over 20 per cent of lime. Clay soils contain over 50 per cent. of clay. *Vegetable moulds* contain over six per cent. of organic matter or humus. *Marly soils* contain more than 5 per cent. of lime, but not over 20 per cent. of the weight of dry earth, and from 20 per cent. to 50 per cent. of clay.

Loamy soils are those in which the proportion of clay varies from 20 to 50 per cent., and which at the same time hold less than 5 per cent. of lime and so on.

Now it is found that the power of retaining or holding moisture depends on the composition of the soil. Thus an experiment designed to show the retentive power of these different soils, resulted in the following manner. In 100 lbs. of dry soil water will begin to drip, if it is a

Quartz sand when it has absorbed	25	lbs.	water.
Calcareous sand	"	"	29	"
Loamy soil	"	"	40	"
English chalk	"	"	45	"
Clay loam	"	"	50	"
Pure clay	"	"	75	"

Those soils which absorb the greatest amount of water, hold it with the greatest tenacity. Dark colored soils absorb and hold a greater amount of the heat of the sun's rays, than light colored ones, but the light colored retain the rays longest. Many circumstances besides the chemical composition of a soil, exercise an extensive influence upon its productive or fertilizing power.

The absorptive power of soils is so great, that they separate ammonia from its various solutions. If liquid ammonia is passed through a quantity of soil, it loses its ammonia, and the odor which indicated its presence. But there is a limit to this power. If the quantity of soil is too small, the ammonia will not all be taken out.

Soils also have the power of absorbing potash in solution. A stiffish subsoil, when simply thrown out and exposed to the air and rains, would become to some extent impregnated with these salts, and hence their value as absorbents in the yard, or mixed in the manure heap. But all cultivated soils have the power of separating the potash, ammonia and other alkaline substances from their various combinations, differing only in degrees.

AYRSHIRE STOCK.

It may not be known to all our readers that the Martha's Vineyard Agricultural Society began some two or three years ago to import pure Ayrshire bulls upon the island, for the purpose of improving the stock of the county. The island embraces three towns, Edgartown, Tisbury and Chilmark. By the provisions of the law relating to pleuro-pneumonia, the officers of towns have power to exclude the introduction of cattle, and thus they can exercise a complete control over the introduction of any other stock than that brought upon the island by the society or with their sanction.

The design is to encourage and countenance no other breed than the Ayrshire, and thus, in the course of a very few years, to make a complete change and radical improvement in the neat stock. No better opportunity ever offered to carry out a grand and successful experiment. The society could not spend its bounty so profitably in any other way as by encouraging one pure breed, instead of many. We hope the farmers of the island will cheerfully cooperate. If they choose, they can get up a reputation for good dairy stock in less than ten years, which will be of immense advantage to them.

SEWERAGE OF TOWNS.

This important subject is before the Institute of Technology, having been presented by Otis Clapp, Esq. Various plans have been presented. The importance of the subject can hardly be over-estimated in an agricultural and economical point of view, and we hope some practical mode may be arrived at, by means of which the vast amount of sewerage of our towns may be utilized. To attain this desirable result will require the co-operation of the farming community.

The question is between the water system and the earth system. By the former, the material, which now runs to waste, creating, to some extent, a public nuisance, and, at the present time, a great loss of valuable fertilizing matter, would be saved and applied in a liquid form; by the latter it would be saved and applied in a solid form, diluted and absorbed in fine soil, in a manner to render it perfectly easy to handle and transport to any reasonable distance.

We hope to be able to present to our readers the progress which may be made in this direction as soon as it assumes a practicable form. It is worthy the careful consideration which it will receive by the Institute.

☞ Sore lips in sheep, says the Practical Shepherd, may be cured by an ointment made of tar, softened with butter, mixed with a little sulphur.

SHEEP FENCES.

"Inquirer," of New Market, N. H., says: "I wish to know the best and most durable mode of top riding the wall of my sheep pasture, boards or wire? If boards, what width and what would be the cost per 100 rods? If wire, what would be the number or size of the wire and how many wires high, the cost and quantity per 100 rods?"

If you have the lumber on or near the farm, top siding with poles is undoubtedly the cheapest as well as one of the best. If the stone wall is even, the poles may be trimmed, if rather uneven, it is an advantage to leave the branches on, especially on white birches. The cost of this mode will depend on the distance of the poles and the labor of getting them out. After the stakes and poles are delivered on the ground, two men, one each side of the wall, can put up the top riders very rapidly.

But the next best thing is the board, six to eight inches wide, nailed to stakes inclined towards the side of the pasture, so that the animal cannot by any possibility get its feet upon the wall. Where lumber is twelve dollars a thousand this would cost about ten to twelve cents a rod, and, including stakes, labor and all, it ought not to exceed fifteen cents. The poles ought not to cost much more than half, and they would be equally durable. Wire is out of the question for the purpose.

HORSE IMPOSITION ON THE GOVERNMENT.

We saw a large remittance of horses pass our window the other day on the way to the army. A meaner drove, we should think there were at least a thousand or two, could hardly be picked up in New England. It reminded us of the remark of President Lincoln that there was hardly a poor horse left in Pennsylvania. War must be a great means of improving the breeds of horses, if such miserable little slab-sided runts are picked up all over the country and sent to the front. But what an imposition upon the government, and on the brave boys who are expected to ride them. Let's go to work and breed some better ones, by using the largest and soundest mares we have.

HEREFORD STEERS.

Capt. John Hunt of Vernon, Vt., four miles this side of Brattleboro', recently sold thirty two-year old half Hereford steers for the New York market at $150 a head. They were well ripened and splendid young beef cattle and the butchers were rather provoked to think they didn't come to our market instead of New York. They were sired by a Dawley Hereford, imported a few years ago from Lord Berwick's stock. Some of the same stock was owned by the State of Mass., and sold to Merryman the bridge-burner, near Baltimore.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—1863. This fine pamphlet of over 270 pages has recently come to hand. It exhibits the condition of the agricultural and mining resources of that great and growing State, and contains the laws relating to the establishment of the Society and its connection with the State Board of Agriculture. Several valuable Essays are also included in the volume. The Fence Question is well treated by Wilson Flint; Sheep Husbandry in California by Jas. E. Perkins; Culture of the Vine by Wm. Daniels; Culture and Curing of Tobacco by Thomas Edwards; Mildew by William Daniels, and other papers of interest.

We are glad to see so much evidence of vitality among our friends on the western shore and bid them God speed in the march of improvement and agricultural enterprise.

THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. By Fearing Burr, Jr.

Burr's book on its first appearance filled a want which had long been felt by the farming community. It is practical and trustworthy, full and complete. A young man who knew nothing of the cultivation of garden vegetables could take it as his guide and attain success. It is therefore a credit to the public that it has been so well appreciated. We bespeak for the volume, in the hands of its new publishers, the success which it so richly deserves.

For sale by A. Williams & Co., Washington street.

☞ We congratulate our friend Orange Judd, of the *American Agriculturist*, upon his accession to the agricultural publishing business of C. M. Saxton, formerly A. O. Moore. The time has come when our agricultural literature should take a higher rank in character and quality, and not be burdened with so large a proportion of trash and miserable reprints of foreign books. Mr. Judd has the right idea, we believe, and will have some eye to the credit of the country as well as his purse.

ONIONS, AND HOW TO RAISE THEM. By J. J. H. Gregory. This is a little pamphlet of 32 pages, devoted to the practical statement of the mode of cultivating and managing this profitable crop, on which there is now very considerable inquiry. The pamphlet may be had of the author at Marblehead, Mass. The price is thirty cents a copy.

☞ The last few days have given the sleighing and sledding a pretty good sweat. But we can't complain. We've had a fair share of both this winter. If snow is the poor man's manure, our fields ought to shine with luxuriance the coming season, and we hope they will. Don't spare the barn yard manure in addition.

MECHI'S BOOK. A subscriber in Amherst is informed that the title of Alderman Mechi's book is "*How to Farm Profitably*, or the *Sayings and Doings* of Mr. Alderman Mechi." It was published in London, and is not reprinted in this country. It can be had of A. Williams & Co., 100 Washington St., Boston. Price $2 75.

☞ In our report of Dr. Loring's remarks in the discussion at the State House last week, the name of "Bervier" occurs two or three times. It should read Birnie. Just below that, Mr. "Nicolie" should read Mr. Mechi. Types need looking after.

VERMONT STATE FAIR. The Vermont State Fair for 1865 will be held at White River Junction on the 13th, 14th and 15th of September.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF FARM STOCK.

[Reported for the Massachusetts Ploughman.]

A LECTURE

Before the New England Agricultural Society at the State House, Wednesday evening, March 1st.

BY D. D. SLADE, M. D.

I propose to offer to you this evening, some observations upon the importance of a knowledge of Anatomy and Animal Physiology to the practical farmer; to explain to you why such knowledge is important, how and to what extent it is to be acquired.

First, what do we understand by Anatomy? Anatomy teaches us the form, structure and connection of every portion of the body, and its study *strictly* requires a previous acquaintance with inorganic substances, and the chemical laws which govern them. It may be conveniently divided into Human, Veterinary and Comparative Anatomy.

Human Anatomy restricts its investigations to the Human species. Veterinary, to those of Domesticated animals, while Comparative Anatomy comprehends the entire animal creation—deriving its name from a reciprocal comparison of animals, or from a comparison of them individually, with men as a standard.

Next, what do we understand by Physiology?

Physiology is the study of the functions presented by organized bodies, animal or vegetable. It is the study of the growth, reproduction and chemical changes which go on within these bodies. This study, therefore, requires a knowledge of their mechanical, textural and chemical structure, in other words of Anatomy. Thus Anatomy is the groundwork of Physiology. The first teaches us the structure of the body in a state of rest, the second is a description of the body in a state of activity. A knowledge of Anatomy and Physiology naturally leads to the study of the diseases of organic bodies, to Physiology, as it is termed.

Now why is a knowledge of Anatomy useful to the farmer? It will readily be granted that it is useful to every one, but it is more especially so to the farmer, inasmuch as the laws governing the vital functions of animals, that is Animal Physiology, cannot properly be understood without such knowledge. Thus the laws which govern the breeding and rearing of animals cannot be understood without it. But even setting aside an acquaintance with the laws of Physiology, there are certain points of Anatomy alone, which every intelligent farmer should understand, even should his knowledge go no farther. Take for example the frame work of the animal structure, the skeleton. He should know that upon its form, proportions and dimensions, must depend the beauty and strength of the animal, and its fitness for the end proposed. That the frame work itself should be perfect, in order that all the vital functions should be properly performed. Thus no animal could be considered as presenting a normal condition, with a mal-conformation of the bony chest interfering as it would necessarily with the healthy performance of the functions of the lungs. He should be able to know whether the form of the chest and barrel is the best adapted to the purposes required; whether the length or shortness of the carcass, the length of the spinal column, the size and shape of the head, the length and position of the extremities, the age of the animal as indicated by the teeth, will suit his purposes or not.

Next, as regards the locomotive powers of this bony structure, the *muscles*, it is essential that the farmer should understand their proper position and direction, as upon these points, in great measure, depend the strength or speed of the animal. Again, without some knowledge of Anatomy, he is totally unfitted to treat even the simplest diseases or accidents to which his domesticated animals are so liable. Take simply the Anatomy of the foot of the horse—disclosing as it does a structure which exhibits a beauty of design unsurpassed by anything in any animal, how can any man pretend to cope with its diseases, or even direct the mechanical operations of the farrier, without some knowledge of its structure?

While then an acquaintance with certain points in Anatomy is useful to the farmer, it is certainly *essential* to the proper understanding of the laws of Animal Physiology. In what way is a knowledge of these laws important? Let us examine more particularly.

The study of Animal Physiology may be comprised under three principal divisions. Under the 1st., we may include all that relates to the *Nutrition* of the body, comprising the history of the substances entering into its composition, the proportions in which they exist in the different forms of food and drink, the different kinds of food, the processes of digestion and absorption—the phenomena connected with the circulation of the blood, the process of respiration, and of the various excretions and secretions, all these being intimately connected with the healthy maintenance of the animal. Under the 2d. division is included all that relates to the phenomena of the Nervous System, by which through the organs of sensation, animals are brought into relation with the external world. Under the 3d. division, we may include all that relates to the entire process of Reproduction. Interesting and instructive as it might be, even to touch upon the various phenomena which are comprised under either one of these sections, the limits of a single lecture permit me to take up only one or two points which are of practical importance.

Thus under the head of *Nutrition* we may consider the Feeding of Stock, whether we have in view the growth and development of muscle or the increase of fat and the production of butter. For the *proper* understanding of these points it is necessary that the farmer should be acquainted with the Physiological laws which govern them. He must have a knowledge of the Proximate Principles, as they are termed, the substances entering into the composition of the animal body, and into the various kinds of food, of the manner in which these proximate principles are introduced into the system, the kind, quantity and quality. He should be acquainted with the process by which they are digested and assimilated—and with the means by which the process of general feeding and fattening is best and most easily attained. He should also understand *why* care and proper management are essential, in order to arrive at the best results. Let me offer some explanation on these points.

The Proximate principles may be divided into two principal classes. 1st., those which are *inorganic* in their nature, and have a definite chemical composition. Of these the following are the most important —Water, Salt, Potash, Lime, Soda and Magnesia. These are introduced with the food, and are taken up by the animal tissues exactly as they exist in external nature. They undergo no chemical change in becoming component parts of the system, neither do they undergo, as a general rule, any alteration in passing from it. By their presence they bring about changes in the other ingredients, which are necessary for the process of nutrition.

Water is always present in all the tissues and fluids of the body; not only does it enter into the composition of the blood, but it is necessary for the introduction and discharge of materials, which are naturally solid, and which must become fluid in order to pass through the animal frame. Water, entering so largely into the animal system, is conveyed into it naturally by the fluids drunk, but it is also an ingredient in the different kinds of solid food, so that an accurate analysis of the amount of fluid consumed must take this last into consideration also.

Its importance to the animal frame is perhaps greater than any other ingredient, and must be supplied with constant regularity. Man can go much longer without inconvenience when deprived of food than he can when deprived of water. In certain experiments performed on dogs, Magendie found that the animal would live several days longer when supplied with water alone, than when deprived of both solid and liquid food. The presence of water in the system is not permanent, and after having performed its part in the various natural processes, it passes out either through the kidneys and intestines, or through the lungs and skin. The relative proportion of fluid conveyed away by each of these outlets, depends upon circumstances—thus there is a certain compensation between the skin and kidneys. When the cutaneous perspiration is very abundant, the kidneys are less active and vice versa. There is also a certain relation between the amount of water exhaled by the lungs, and the temperature and degrees of the atmosphere.

Water therefore being of such vast importance, it should be pure and of convenient access to all animals upon the farm.

Salt enters largely into the various tissues and fluids of the body, and is of very great importance as an ingredient of the food of man and other animals. It enters largely into the composition of the blood, and has an important action in the solution of various other ingredients with which it is associated. It occurs in both animal and vegetable food, but not to any great amount —hence the importance of supplying it. In the fattening of swine, the assimilation of the food goes on better if salt is supplied to them. The Herbiverous animals as is well known, have an instinctive desire for this substance. This fact, although so thoroughly substantiated by every farmer, has been particularly demonstrated, by Boussingault in his experiments on the fattening of cattle.

"The observations were made upon six bullocks, selected, as near as possible, of the same age and vigor, and subjected to comparative experiment. They were all supplied with an abundance of nutritious food; but three of them (lot No. 1) received also a little over five hundred grains of salt each per day. The remaining three (lot No. 2) had no salt, but in other respects were treated like the first. The result of these experiments is as follows:

Though salt administered with the food has but little effect in increasing the size of the animal, it appears to exert a favorable influence upon his qualities and general aspect. Until the end of March, (the experiment began in October) the two lots experimented upon did not present any marked difference in their appearance; but in the course of the following April, this difference became quite manifest, even to an unpracticed eye. The lot No. 2 had then been without salt for six months. In the animals of both lots the skin had a fine substantial texture, easily stretched and separated from the ribs; but the hair which was tarnished and disordered in the bullocks of the second lot was smooth and glistening in those of the first. As the experiment went on, these characters became more marked, and at the beginning of October the lot No. 2, after going without salt for an entire year, presented a rough and tangled hide, with patches here and there where the skin was entirely uncovered. The bullocks of lot No. 1 retained, on the contrary, the ordinary aspect of stall fed animals. Their vivacity, and their frequent attempts at mounting, contrasted strongly with the dull and unexcitable aspect presented by the others. No doubt the first lot would have commanded a higher price in the market than the second.*"

Salt is discharged with the urine perspiration, and other secretions.

Phosphate of Lime, is also to be found in every tissue and fluid, and next to salt is one of the most important ingredients of the body. It gives to the bones and teeth as well as to the cartilage, their solidity, being intimately united with them, and yet not so as to lose its chemical properties. In the blood it exists in a liquid form, being held in solution by its albuminous matters. When from any cause the nutrition of the bones is interfered with, so that the phosphate of lime is not supplied in sufficient quantity, a softening of the bony tissues is the consequence.

This mineral substance passes out from the body by the mucus, fœces, etc.

The Phosphate of Lime, as well as the other inorganic substances, the Carbonates of Soda, Lime and Potash, the Phosphates of Magnesia and Soda, are usually supplied in sufficient quantity by the food directly, or they are formed within the body by the decomposition of other salts.

The Proximate principles of the 2d. class are termed organic. They are only found as ingredients of organized bodies, and do not exist in external. These are Starch, Sugar and Fats—Albumen, Fibrine and Caseine. The three first are also called non nitrogenous substance as they contain no nitrogen—the three last—nitrogenous, as in addition to the Oxygen, Hydrogen and Carbon of which they are composed, they contain also the element, Nitrogen. These are also known as "Albuminous substances."

Starch enters into the formation of nearly all the flowering plants, being, however, much more abundant in some than in others. Thus it forms a great portion of the various grains—corn, wheat, rye, oats. It exists in the potato, in pease, beans, and in most vegetable substances.

Starch is easily converted into sugar, and it is always thus converted in the process of digestion. Consequently it does not appear in the blood, nor in any of the secretions.

The greater portion of the starch stored up in seeds and vegetables is at some time during the growth of the plant converted into sugar. It is probable that all the sugar which is derived from vegetable sources has its origin in this way.

[illegible] The substances coming under this group of proximate principles are derived from both animal and vegetable sources. The following six are best known. Under the head of Vegetable sugars, we have Cane, Grape, and sugar of Starch. Under Animal sugars—Milk sugar, Liver sugar and sugar of Honey. *Sugar* of starch is produced by boiling starch for a long time with a diluted acid. Liver sugar and the sugar of Milk are produced in the tissues of the liver and the mammary gland.

The above are not to be regarded as the only varieties of sugar existing in nature. It is probable that nearly every different species of animal and vegetable produces a distinct kind of sugar. The sugar which is taken with the food, as well as that which is formed in the liver, becomes decomposed, and disappears in the animal fluids and does not appear in any of the excretions.

Fats. These substances also are derived from both animals and vegetables. They differ from the saccharine in their ultimate chemical composition. Unlike the other proximate principles, the fats are not intimately associated with other ingredients within the body, but exist in distinct masses or deposits. A large portion of the fat found in the body, can of course be accounted for by that which is received with the food. But fat is formed in the body independent of this source. This important fact has been definitely determined by various experiments on Bees, Geese, Ducks and Pigs. The quantity of fat existing in the whole body at the commencement of the experiment was first ascertained. The animals were then subjected to a definite nutritious diet in which the quantity of fatty substance was accurately ascertained.

After a period of from one to eight months, the animals were killed, and the amount which they had gained during the period carefully estimated. It was found that considerable more fat had been accumulated than could be accounted for by the amount taken in the food—showing conclusively that fatty substances are formed in the body by the decomposition of other proximate principles.

[Remainder next week.]

*Dalton's Human Physiology.

For the Massachusetts Ploughman.

PASTURE LANDS.

WESTBORO', February 28th, 1865.

MR. EDITOR: Will you have the kindness to inform me in what manner I can renew my pasture grass, when it is impossible to plough up the ground?

My meadow land is so wet I cannot plough it. I would wish your views upon the management of it. Truly yours,

A.

REMARKS.—Some capital suggestions upon the improvement of pasture lands, will be found in our issue Feb. 25th. No farmer has had a larger experience, probably, than Mr. Anderson, of Shelburne, and few have met with greater success. Where lime is deficient in a pasture soil, the application of plaster of Paris is often of great service. It brings in clover and honey-suckle. A mixture of plaster and ground bone is very useful, also, and if the grass is badly run out, we should think some grass seed sown on, followed by a dressing of plaster and muck or loam would bring it up. Can't you get some leached ashes also? It is seldom that they fail to bring in sweet, natural pasture grasses. If the pasture can be harrowed over after a top dressing, it would improve it.

As to meadow lands, we have no doubt that drainage would pay, where it is possible, and if the water is apt to stand on the land, ploughing would be of little advantage. If the surface water can be removed, there is not much difficulty in ploughing with rackets or with the rope and pulley. Rackets enable horses to walk and draw a plough where they could not even walk without their aid. We have seen pretty wet lands planted with potatoes, one year, after the Irish fashion, in beds, the grass seed sown on when the potatoes were dug, do extremely well and yield great crops.

For the Massachusetts Ploughman.

PLASTER OF PARIS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2, 1865.

MR. EDITOR: Will you or some of the readers of your paper inform me whether plaster would be a good top dressing for winter rye, what time to put it on, and how much to the acre, and would it be a good top dressing for rather moist grass land, and how much to the acre?

Truly yours, A SUBSCRIBER.

REMARKS.—Plaster is worth most when applied to those plants that contain it in their composition, such as clover, Indian corn, and broad-leaved plants generally. It is less beneficial when applied directly to the narrow-leaved plants, like wheat, rye and the grasses generally. If you apply it on pastures, on field grasses, you will notice that it encourages the growth of clover and similar plants rather than the narrow-leaved grasses. It seldom has much effect on wet lands or on clay soils. Many have thought that a bushel to the acre was sufficient, but that quantity seems to us too small, and we should prefer at least two or three bushels to the acre. On some plants, and on dry sandy and gravelly soils it has great effects, but we should doubt the propriety of applying it to rye.—[Ed.

THE POULTRY YARD.



THE DORKINGS.

The Dorkings have been general favorites and we think they deserve their popularity. They have a historical fame extending back two thousand years. They are said to have been mentioned in the poultry books as early as that. To have been bred and kept pure so long implies, of itself, more than ordinary qualities.

We once owned splendid specimens of the speckled or gray variety, imported by Charles G. Loring, Esq., from the yard of Prince Albert. They were unrivalled for beauty and utility, especially for the table, with square, solid bodies, rather short legs and neck, with little waste or offal, and flesh unsurpassed in quantity and excellence. They laid well and were disposed to set quite as much as we wanted them to. They were good nurses, took good care of the chicks, though sometimes a little clumsy.

In a fowl for the market you want a good weight and depth from the point of the insertion of the neck in the body, what might be called the *root* of the neck, downwards, because the choicest part of the fowl is the breast, and this form the Dorking possesses in greater perfection, probably, than any other fowl. This is one prime point of their superiority over many other long-necked, coarse-boned breeds.

In color, the true Dorkings vary a good deal from a rich dark brown, to the speckled with gray or white, or to the pure white. The white and the gray or speckled are the only ones we have ever seen in this country.

The pure Dorking is remarkable as having five toes instead of four, that is their hind toes are doubled, and if a bird of this variety turns up with only four, most breeders at once suspect a cross, though others, and good authorities, too, claim that this is not conclusive evidence of want of purity.

The town of Dorking, in the county of Surrey, just south of London, gave its name to this fine bird, but it is now bred and is highly esteemed in all parts of England. It is liked for its extremely white, juicy and delicate flesh, but in addition it feeds up rapidly into table condition, attaining a very large size, if well treated. A caponed Dorking cock has been known to reach fifteen pounds, but the ordinary weight would reach over six or seven in the cock and over five in the hen. Good layers, good setters, good nurses, good feeders and great weights, it must be admitted, are important requisites in the poultry yard.

We are inclined to think the gray Dorking a little hardier than the white, but this may be a mistake.

In the white variety the double comb is generally considered indispensable, though single combs in the grays are by no means uncommon both in the cock and hen.

It must be conceded that the true Dorking possesses finer proportions and a form better adapted to the production of flesh than any other breed of its size and qualities. Though commonly described as long in the body, these fowls become round, plump and compact when they arrive at maturity; and the small per centage of offal, as compared with many other breeds, is the test of fine proportions. Their heads are fine and delicate, their plumage always beautiful and shining, the cocks especially where it is often variegated and brilliant beyond that of most other varieties of fowls. The hens are more pheasant-shaped, but in them the head is clean and delicate, and the crop deep and heavy. The eggs are of good size, clear and white. The legs of both male and female are generally silvery white and short.

As a breed to cross with other larger breeds, they are generally considered to be unsurpassed, as they almost invariably improve the form and the meat, and reduce the proportion of offal. Add to this that they are hardy and that their chickens are easily raised, and it would be difficult to find the highest and the most desirable qualities united in a greater degree of perfection than in the true Dorking fowl.

For the Massachusetts Ploughman.

WHO CAN BEAT THIS?

GRANBY, March 4, 1865.

MR. EDITOR: Seeing in your paper an invitation to those who are keeping fowls to send in their statements, I send this, which if you think worthy you can insert. We have kept hens two years and are now on our third year, which dates from July 4, 1864. My statement is from the above time to March 4, exactly nine months. We have averaged 19 hens. They are Black Spanish, Polands, and a mixture of the two. They have laid 155 dozen of eggs, viz:

July, 5 dozen—Aug., 23 dozen—Sept., 23 dozen.
Oct., 12 " —Nov., 8 " —Dec., 18 "
Jan., 30 " —Feb., 31 " —Mch., 4 "

The average price is 36 cents a dozen; whole amount $55.92.

We keep our hens shut up in the coldest weather; in warm weather we let them run at large. Hereafter, we intend to keep them shut up all of the time. We keep corn before them all the time; they have all the potato parings, crumbs, &c., which go from the table. Pounded bones are kept before them and plenty of fresh water. Our ashes all go to the hen house, from whence they come in the spring, as a good fertilizer. The cost of keeping them has not exceeded $15.92, leaving a clear profit of $40.00 on 19 hens, for nine months.

C. N. MORGAN.

For the Massachusetts Ploughman.

DOWN ON THE BRAHMAS.

MR. EDITOR: Which are the best breeds of hens, for the farmer? I have seen so much published of late to bolster up the Brahma Pootras, that I strongly suspect the object of the extra puffing is more for the purpose of selling the fowls than introducing a superior breed.

I have no fowls to advertise, nor eggs to sell at enormous prices, therefore I hope to be pardoned for giving an opinion. I have kept them two years and do not like them. They are indolent and clumsy, and some of them are two years in coming to maturity. It costs twice as much to keep them, especially during the summer months, as it does other breeds which are active, destroying grasshoppers, worms and insects injurious to vegetation, thereby rendering a double service. They are not as constant layers as the Golden Pheasants, Black Spanish, or Game. The Golden Pheasants and Game never trouble about setting, while the Brahmas are very tenacious, but are not good to bring up their young. I could make further objections to them, but deem this a sufficient hint to those purchasing, not to pay fabulous prices for ordinary fowls.

Tunbridge, Vt. B. C. P.

HENERIES.

The advantage and profit of a good and well constructed poultry house is realized most apparently in winter. Most hens will lay pretty well in the spring, and often through the summer and fall, but without a warm, airy and sunny house, few will lay well during the winter. Some economize a cold grapery or other convenient room, but those who can make a separate poultry house prefer it.

GREAT DOINGS.

We saw a coop of common barn yard hens, twelve in number, at a county show a year ago, with the statement attached that they had produced in one year 185 dozen eggs and several broods of chickens. The eggs sold amounted to $55.50, besides several pairs of chickens. The net cost of the grain consumed by them was only $7.80. Good hens!

☞ The value of the poultry of New England exceeds two millions of dollars. It is estimated that at least a million and a half dollars worth are annually sold in the Boston market.

MY WHEAT CROP.

In the spring of 1864, there fell into my hands a copy of Flint's Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts for the year 1863, and finding, from a perusal of the volume, that some of our Essex farmers had met with fair success in the raising of wheat, I determined to ascertain whether or not the crop in question could be grown on my land. In accordance with that decision I immediately sent to Boston and bought one and a half bushels of spring wheat, for which I paid three and a half dollars, and having soaked it just one hour in some old pickle which the women-folks were about throwing away, I partially dried it by the kitchen fire, and then took it into the field. This was on the last day of April.

I planted the seed in drills, on a lot which contained one and a quarter acres, and from which I had gathered, in the autumn of 1862, a little more than one hundred and sixty bushels of excellent potatoes. For a period of thirteen years immediately preceding the year last mentioned, this field had been used as a cow-pasture. It had a southerly, or, to speak more correctly, a south-westerly exposure, and was situated at the base of a sparsely wooded ridge, while on its northern border there was a belt of oak and hickory trees. I ploughed the land to the depth of six inches, and pulverized it with the harrow—having previously applied to it two and a half cords of composition made of one part of wood ashes, two parts of muck or swamp-mud, and three parts of rotted sea-kelp. Three days after the springing of the plants, I gave the field a dressing of coal ashes—which had the effect to banish the flies that begun to feast upon the rows. In the course of the spring I ran the cultivator between the drills not less than five times—thereby keeping the lot almost perfectly free from weeds. On the 27th of August, the seed being at that time "in the dough," I had the wheat cradled and stacked, and on the 7th of the next month it was carted to the barn. Ten days later it was threshed, and a prime article it proved to be.

My account with the crop stood as follows:

PRODUCT.

39 bushels, at $2.20	$85.80
2½ tons straw, at $8.25	20.62½
	$106.42½
Expenses, (not including labor)	22.50
	$83.92½

ESSECKER.

Salem, Mass., Feb. 1, 1865.
—New England Farmer.

THE IMPROVEMENT IN THE MOWING MACHINE. We saw yesterday, a neat model showing the improvement, invented by Mrs. Elizabeth M. Smith, in the mowing machine, of which we spoke a day or two since, which exhibits clearly the advantages of the invention. Those desirous of learning any facts in regard to it, can obtain information by addressing Dilwyn Smith, Burlington, N. J.; and we repeat our conviction that our farmers should secure the improvement.—*N. B. Mercury.*

☞ The California papers have not yet ceased to boast of the huge agricultural products of that State. Their latest extasy is over a gigantic potato, of the species known as the Bodego, which measures fourteen inches in length, five inches in width, and three inches thick. Its weight is five and a quarter pounds, and it is said to be very smooth.

☞ Drainage lies at the bottom of the most successful agriculture. Why is it so little practiced among us?

For the Massachusetts Ploughman.

A YANKEE FARMER AMONG THE ALPS.

NO. IV.

I closed with an allusion to the Bergamesque sheep, large flocks of which are seen scattered over the mountain pastures of the Alps. These are rather coarse wooled and long-legged animals, well adapted in their structure, to the rough life, and the long journeys they are required to take. They are summered on the Alps and wintered, for the most part, in Italy. They usually have a large dew-lap falling from the throat often to the chest, and long lopped or hanging ears. As soon as the snow melts on the mountains they are started from their winter quarters, towards the north, browsing as they move along the highways. A shepherd goes ahead to make arrangements for the pasturage, which they have to hire from the authorities of the canton in which it is situated, most commonly of the Grisons.

The flock-masters from the Milanese country, and the regions around lake Como and Lago Majore, have to pay toll at the several villages or communes as they pass along the road, as a sort of offset to what the sheep eat as they go. Several dogs accompany each flock. They are faithful and exceedingly well trained, and are often trusted almost exclusively with the care of the flock. Their fare is of the hardest sort, usually consisting of bran and whey of sheep's milk, and as they are almost constantly active and on the alert, they are reduced almost to skin and bones. They have a sad and melancholy look as if they had little enjoyment of the wild life they lead. And indeed it is a hard life both for them and for the sheep, and for the shepherds themselves. If the weather is very warm, as it often is, during these migrations, they travel only by night, but in returning from the mountains in autumn, it is most generally cold, and then they travel only by day. From thirty to forty thousand of these sheep migrate in this way every year, and a very large proportion of this great number is pastured in this rough and broken can'on of the Grisons.

When the flock arrives at the pasture grounds, it is divided, usually, into four smaller flocks, and each one with its own shepherd and dogs, goes to its own district to graze, and these are often miles apart. If not too far separated they often occupy the same hut or chalet as it is called, but as a general rule each shepherd has a separate chalet and leads a secluded life. Thousands upon thousands of these chalets are seen in travelling through the Alps, almost all of them on high mountain ranges. These are, of course, used only in summer. They are little more than sheds or barns, where they store the hay that is made, but those on the highest ranges are used only by the shepherds and goatherds, and these have a kitchen, a sleeping room and a room for the dairy and its products. Their food, morning and evening, is polenta, a sort of hasty pudding, made of Indian meal and millet, with some whey and cheese. A little hay spread on a board is their only bed. Imagine what a life of hardship and deprivation it must be. And yet so great is the fascination of this wild mountain life, that those accustomed to it usually pine on the monotonous plains and long to be again among these bold, giant mountains.

In moving the flock from one feeding ground to another, the shepherd goes ahead and the sheep follow over crags and peaks. They are under such perfect discipline, that when halted, to give time to go on to look out for some mode of getting over difficulties, they wait for the shepherds' signal, which is a sharp piercing whistle on his pipe. Another lower drawn note is the signal to march.

The coarse wool of these sheep is used to make the uniforms for soldiers in the Austrian army, and for blankets. They are sheared twice a year. When a sheep dies a natural death, the bones are taken out, the flesh salted and then hung on stakes or on the walls of the chalet, to dry in the open air. It will not putrify in this high mountain air, and does not become offensive to the smell. This dried meat brings a high price among the Italians. The milk of these sheep is made into a small cheese. To milk them, they are driven into a pen, and each caught and stripped as it passes in. Sometimes a little goat's or cow's milk is added when the quantity is not sufficient to make a two-pound cheese. They also make a sweet whey cheese, so minute is their economy of everything.

A little before coming to the summit of the Julier pass, two great stone pillars stand at the side of the road. They were placed there by the Romans, for this pass was opened by Augustus more than eighteen and a half centuries ago. I wish I could give an idea of the grandeur of the scenery at this point, but language is not adequate to it. The loftiest mountain peaks pierce the sky and their white tops glitter in the sun, as far as the eye can reach in every direction. Green valleys stretch away between them, lined with the deep, dark foliage of forests. The sides of the mountains are musical with the distant cow bells. There, away in the distance, is a flock of goats, and there is a mountain side dotted and white with sheep. There at our feet, in August, are the familiar flowers of a New England spring, the pink, the pansy, and a thousand others, some of them, like the lady's delight, known in our garden borders.

And now, after toiling up so many miles, we begin to descend in a steep, spiral, zigzag line, to the great valley of the Engadine. This valley is sixty miles long, and is traversed through its whole length by the river Inn. It is, I believe, the highest inhabited valley in Switzerland, the little village of St. Moritz, now become quite celebrated for its baths, being about six thousand feet above the level of the sea. Many other larger villages in this valley are nearly as high. Of course the climate is severe, although it is separated by only a high chain of mountains, from the sunny Italy. The people say they have nine months of winter and three of cold weather. Barley and rye are about the only crops that can be raised there. Potatoes can be grown in some low sheltered places, but they do not often come to maturity.

We visited St. Moritz and enjoyed the waters of its famous chalybeate baths at the foot of Mt. Rosegg, but made up our minds that it would be a misfortune to be obliged to stay there long, the hotel accommodations not being of the most commodious and desirable sort in the village. Most of the land is used for pasturage. A few scattered larches add some variety to the hill and mountain sides, and the flowers all through these Alpine regions are remarkable for their brilliancy of colors. I gathered many here and there, but their beauty is faded and only their forms remain to remind me of the spots where they were gathered.

The cattle all through this great valley, for we are still in the Grisons, though more than fifty miles from the city of Coire, and separated from it by lofty mountain ranges, are still the Schwytzers, or the brown cattle which I described, with the same color and the same characteristics, though rather smaller in size.

71.2009.085.20582

Massachusetts Ploughman.

BOSTON: SATURDAY, MARCH 18, '65.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

It is a matter of congratulation to the country in its present chaos of financial affairs, that the portfolio of the Treasury has been tendered to, and accepted by, so confessedly competent a gentleman as Mr. Hugh McCulloch. There is no appointment which could possibly have been made, that would give greater or more universal satisfaction. The objection urged by many against the previous Treasury Secretaries has been, that they were not experienced and practical financiers. Without stopping to consider the justness of this accusation as applied to Mr. Chase and Mr. Fessenden, we can now be assured that with the selection of the new Secretary, all similar clamors of dissatisfaction must cease. He is a man of large and successful experience n the business of banking, and enjoys an enviable reputation in this particular. His ability as a safe, sagacious financier, has often been tested; and the satisfactory manner in which he has conducted the affairs of a special department, as Comptroller of the National Currency, inspires the fullest confidence of success in his new and more responsible field of labor.

Secretary McCulloch, although evidently a conservative in finance, readily accepts the opinions of his predecessors, as regards the establishment of a national banking system. In the administration of his department, we may expect a systematic and constant endeavor to establish still more firmly the national system of currency. This will meet with the general approbation of the country, it being understood, of course, that such action contemplates the return to specie payments, as rapidly as existing circumstances will allow. Of broad and comprehensive financial views, combined with an intimate and thorough knowledge of fiscal operations, there can be no doubt that Mr. McCulloch will meet the most sanguine expectations of the bankers and capitalists who so anxiously sought his appointment.

Again, the circumstances under which the new Secretary enters upon the discharge of his official duties, are extremely gratifying. By an act of the last Congress, he is left "master of the situation" to a much greater extent than was the case with either of his predecessors. Carefully and by degrees during the past two years, Congress has been laying such taxes as the condition of affairs actually demanded. Hitherto in the absence of a fully developed taxation system, producing large and sure revenues, the Treasury has been too much like its own promissory notes—based upon future reliability only. Now the case is altered very materially. The large expenditures which shall hereafter be made, will be counterbalanced by enormous receipts constantly pouring from a thousand different sources into the national Treasury. Knowing the conservatism of the present Secretary as regards the paper issues of the Government, we may rest assured that the universally ackowledged evil of an inflated currency will be done away with as soon as possible. Financially considered, the future is a hopeful one.

SHERMAN HEARD FROM. Sherman has been definitely heard from. His despatch to General Grant is dated at Laurel Hill, North Carolina, March 8th (last week Wednesday). When last previously reported, Sherman was said to be at Cheraw, S. C., about twenty miles south of the Northeastern State line. Chesterfield, one of the towns mentioned in the Wade Hampton correspondence, is about fifteen miles west of Cheraw. Laurel Hill is about twenty miles from the line, is on the road to Fayetteville, N. C., and within about fifty miles of it. The latter place is on Cape Fear River, which is navigable at this point for large boats. The city contains some four or five thousand inhabitants. Sherman reports his command "all well and doing finely."

GOLD. The last week has been one of considerable fluctuation and excitement in the gold market. On the 10th, Gold was selling at 200, but went down rapidly, till on Thursday it was at 174, but rallied a little. This decline will be felt very perceptibly in the fall of prices of all kinds of merchandise, and the uncertainty generally felt brings almost all kinds of business to a stand-still. No foreign goods are ordered in such a state of the money market, and very few importations are coming in. The expected anticipation of the May interest on the government bonds, together with the favorable military situation will have a tendency to keep gold down and probably to send it lower.

CABINET CHANGE. Senator James Harlem, of Illinois, has been appointed Secretary of the interior, in place of Judge Usher, whose term soon expires. The new Secretary is a native of Illinois, now in his forty-fifth year. He held a high position in the legal profession, and was appointed to several important offices in Iowa, of which he became a citizen early in life. In 1854, he was elected to the United States Senate, and re-elected for the term ending in 1867, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands.

RECRUITS COMING FORWARD. The army is rapidly filling up. A correspondent says:—"Most of the trains that come up from City Point are loaded with men for the various regiments. The cars are filled to their utmost capacity, and on top of them are to be seen as many more men, all in the light blue overcoats, which gives to a train, seen at a distance as it whirls along, a covering of a light blue mass."

SIR FREDERICK BRUCE. The Hon. Sir Frederick William Adolphus Bruce, who it is said is to succeed Lord Lyons as British Minister at Washington, is a younger son of the late Earl of Elgin (once Governor of Canada) and brother of Major General Robert Bruce who accompanied the Prince of Wales to this country. He was attache at Washington from 1842 to 1844.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. The election of Governor and other State officers took place in New Hampshire, on Tuesday, and resulted as was expected, in the success of the Republican ticket, by about five thousand majority. Frederic Smyth, of Manchester, was the Republican candidate, and Edward W. Harrington, the Democratic.

THE PASSPORT ORDER RESCINDED.—The regulation requiring passports between this country and the Canadas has been withdrawn. Great inconvenience and injury to railroad lines has been occasioned by the rule, and the change will be welcomed.

☞ The Canadian Confederation scheme has been adopted by the Canadian Parliament, the vote standing 91 to 33. As a measure it was bitterly opposed by New Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. The bill authorizing the town of Amherst to raise $50,000 for the Agricultural College has passed. The bill in relation to juries has passed the Senate and been debated in the House, providing that selectmen shall exclude from list of jurymen all men engaged in any occupation made criminal by the laws of the State, intended to keep liquor sellers out of the jury box. The committee on finance have reported a bill to lay and assess a State tax of $4,700,000 on the several counties and principal cities as follows:—Counties: Suffolk $1,636,558, Essex $447,628, Middlesex $738,840, Worcester $417,172, Hampshire $103,118 Hampden $169,952, Franklin $70,218, Berkshire $141,329, Norfolk $440,202, Bristol $286,-512, Plymouth $149,472, Barnstable $76,-328, Dukes $11,327, Nantucket $11,374.

The bill to raise a bounty fund of $10,-000,000 and to provide a sinking fund for the same has passed. A bill has passed the Senate, changing the County seat of Berkshire from Lenox to Pittsfield. The report of the valuation committee has been presented. The committee say: "The entire valuation of the property in the State is fixed at $1,009,839,656, showing an increase over the valuation of 1860 of $112,-034,330. In the number of polls there is an apparent loss of 17,910, as compared with the number in 1860, there being a loss in every county except Hampden, in which there is a gain of 1184." Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

ENLISTMENT OF NEGROES.—The House of Representatives in the Confederate Congress have agreed to the Senate's amendments to the negro enlistment bill, and so the bill has finally passed. It authorizes the President to ask for and accept from owners of slaves the services of such a number of able-bodied negro men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in such capacity as he may direct; and, if he shall not be able by this means to raise a sufficient number of troops to prosecute the war successfully and maintain the sovereignty of the States and the independence of the Confederate States, he is further authorized to call upon each State for her quota of three hundred thousand troops, in addition to those subject to military service under existing laws, to be raised from such classes of population, irrespective of color, as the proper authorities thereof may determine; provided that no change shall be made in the relation of slaves to masters, and that not more than twenty-five per cent. of the male slaves between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, in any State, shall be called for or accepted.

HON. PELEG SPRAGUE, Judge of the United States District Court, has resigned his office which he has held for twenty-four years, on account of his health. He has acquired a high reputation, and the respect of all for the manner in which he has filled the duties of the position. John Lowell, Esq., of the Suffolk Bar, has been appointed and confirmed as his successor. A contemporary says of Judge Sprague:

"From weakness in his eyes, he has not been able for a long time to write out his opinions, or even to take notes of evidence. But this misfortune was counterbalanced by his extraordinary powers of memory. He would hear an intricate patent case, taking weeks in trial, and at the close charge the jury upon the facts, remembering every important witness by name, and every important piece of testimony, and state the whole case with a clearness, a conciseness, and luminous arrangement that has never failed to excite the astonishment and admiration of every one who ever heard him. No subterfuge or ambiguity stood a moment before him. He looked through the merits of a case with an unerring glance. One personal characteristic was peculiarly marked in him—the sweetness of his smile. It has been said that it would actually light up the court room, which was kept somewhat obscure on account of his eyes, on the dullest day.

THE RED RIVER COTTON. An important prize case has been recently decided by the Supreme Court at Washington, involving all the cotton—valued at over $2,000,900,—captured by the navy during the Red River expedition. The cotton was claimed by the navy as lawful prize of war, on the general ground of belligerent rights, that part of Louisiana being claimed as an enemy's country. The cotton was taken on land at various distances from the water, teams having been sent out to gather it.

The Court decided that there could be no seizure as prize of war, of private property by the navy on inland waters of the United States, or on land since the acts of 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, and that therefore this property was not in that view lawful prize of war.

☞ Mr. Peter Campbell Scarlett, the British Minister to Mexico, has presented to the Emperor Maximilian autograph letters from Queen Victoria, in which Her Majesty expresses her interest in the welfare of Mexico, and her belief that the establishment of the empire is the beginning of a new and a happy era for the country, and congratulates the Emperor on his elevation to the throne.

☞ We are happy to present to our readers the interesting and attractive lecture of Dr. Slade, upon the *Anatomy and Phisiology of Farm Stock.* Few men are competent to treat the subject in a more practical manner than it is treated in this valuable lecture. It was listened to by a large audience with the utmost attention and interest throughout, and we bespeak for it a careful perusal.

☞ We congratulate our contemporary, the *Maine Farmer*, on the accession to the editorial chair, of Dr. N. T. True, of Bethel. N man, probably, in Me., is better capable of filling worthily the place made vacant by the death of our lamented friend, Dr. Holmes. We cordially extend to the new occupant, the right hand of fellowship.

☞ So far 37 vessels have arrived at New York from Savannah, bringing 22,580 bales of cotton. Thirteen more vessels are on the way, with 11,641 bales. This whole amount of cotton has been seized by the Government, without any regard to private marks or claims. The reason alleged for this is that Savannah was not surrendered but captured.

☞ The 7-30 loan has met with a wonderful success, having been taken up at the rate of over twenty millions a week. It will soon be gone, and it is expected that the new Secretary will soon commence on another, authority having been given by Congress to issue six hundred millions.

☞ The PORTSMOUTH six cord, soft-finish Spool Cotton is confidently submitted for the approval of the ladies. Numbers 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90 are especially strong. It may be had of all numbers and colors. So may the "AMORY" enamelled thread.

HON. JOHN P. HALE, of New Hampshire, lately in the Senate, has been appointed Minister to Spain.

THE MARKETS.

The markets generally remain in a very unsettled state, there being scarcely any fixed price for any article of merchandise. In fact trade is nearly at a stand still, both buyer and seller evincing little or no disposition to operate. In Quincy Market there is but little doing. The rapid decline in gold has a tendency to curtail prices, rendering holders indifferent as to making sales to any great extent.

Butter.—Notwithstanding the decline in prices noticed last week, it is evident the lowest figures have not yet been reached, a further reduction of full five cents per lb. having taken place since our last. In New York the receipts have been larger, and butter of fair quality has been sold as low as 18 cts. per lb., in gold, at wholesale, the best article commanding only 35 cts.

The approaching warm weather will soon put a stop to shipments, and prices must continue to go down.

Cattle-Markets.—The supply of Cattle, Sheep, etc., was larger than last week, and being of better quality brought rather higher prices, but it is not supposed that the advance will be long sustained.

Cotton.—The large amount of cotton captured by our advancing armies has had a tendency to materially reduce prices, and render the market extremely dull. Middling is quoted at 70 to 73 cts. per lb.

Flour.—The stock on hand is light, but supplies are beginning to arrive in sufficient quantities to meet present demands. The transactions are limited to immediate wants.

Grain.—Corn is dull, and prices have eased off a little. Oats are firm, with light receipts; other grains are quite dull.

Provisions—Pork is in moderate demand, without change in price, except for Western, which has declined a trifle. As the stock is light, dealers are not anxious to sell at present prices, as they are anticipating a reaction before slaughtering time again arrives. Beef is firm, without change in price.

Sugar.—There is but little animation in the sugar market. Prices continue to decline, refined being held at 23 to 24 cts. per pound.

Wool.—The wool market continues dull, and prices rule in favor of buyers. Sales have been made at from 80 cts. to $1 per pound. In New York, says the *Shipping List*, the demand has continued exceedingly moderate, and holders have been compelled to grant some further slight concessions in order to induce purchases to any considerable extent.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. The appointment of Mr. McCulloch has been received with general satisfaction by all parties, brings to his place the highest personal qualifications, improved and enlarged by his past experience as head of the banking bureau of the treasury department, and there is general confidence that his administration will be both wise and successful. He said in an address to an assemblage of the principal officers of his department.

"I have confidence in our national resources, and in the steady, unwavering determination of the loyal people of this country, irrespective of party, to preserve the Union and maintain the public credit. I have confidence that the people will cheerfully furnish the money required to bring the war to a successful conclusion, and that they will be able to bear any burthens that have been or may be created in the great contest which the Government is waging for its own preservation. My chief aim will be to provide means to discharge the claims upon the treasury at the earliest day practicable, and to institute measures to bring the business of the country gradually back to a specie basis, a departure from which, although for the time being a necessity, is no less damaging and demoralizing to the people than expensive to the Government.

☞ Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, makes an urgent appeal to the people, saying Lee's army must, for three or four months to come, depend for food upon portions of Virginia and North Carolina. He himself has donated half his stock of provisions to the rebel Government, placing his own family and dependents upon half rations, and recommends that other citizens to follow his example.

THE JURY BILL PASSED. On Wednesday the Senate bill in relation to the excluding liquor sellers from the jury lists, passed the House, and waits the Governor's consent to become a law. He vetoed it last year, but the friends of the bill say they can pass it by a two-thirds vote, if the Governor refuses his assent.

SIXTY DAY'S GRACE TO PRISONERS.

A Proclamation by the President.

One of the sections of the new enrollment bill as finally passed by Congress, provided that deserters from our armies should have sixty days' notice to return to their allegiance and the regiment which they have abandoned; and if not returning within that time, they should be considered as having voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their right to become citizens, and should be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States or of exercising any rights of citizenship.

In accordance with this act, the President issued a proclamation, on Friday, stating that all deserters who may return within sixty days shall be pardoned, on condition of serving out their regular time of enlistment, together with an additional period equal to the time which they have been absent.

EDUCATION IN MASSACHUSETTS. The twenty-eighth annual report of the board of education, with its full statistics, has been presented to the legislature. From the previous year there was an increase of 49 schools, and 3263 scholars. All the towns have raised the amount required by law ($1.50) to entitle them to a share of the school fund, and 286 towns have raised $3 per scholar, and upward. The total amount expended in public and private schools and academies during the year, was $2,129,-279.54, an average of $8 82 per scholar. Including the erection of school houses, school books and other educational expenses, the amount exceeds $3,000,000. The secretary recommends that the amount per scholar to entitle any town to a share of the school fund, be made $3 instead of $1 50, which was the amount fixed when the average amount raised per scholar was only $4.52; while the present average is $6.38. In the amount of money appropriated per scholar, the cities stood in the following order: Charlestown $8.75, Lowell $8.73, Chelsea, $8.63, New Bedford $8.35, Roxbury $8.31, Cambridge $8.12, Worcester $7.90, Lawrence $6.66, Salem $6.26, Springfield $6.02, Lynn $5.96, Taunton $5.28, Fall River $5.23, Newburyport $4.88. The town of Southwick raises the smallest amount, $1.50 per scholar.

☞ Jay Cooke, the general agent for the sale of the seven-thirties, receives from Government three-fourths of 1 per cent upon the first $50,000,000 disposed of and five-eights of 1 per cent upon the rest. Mr. Cooke takes all the losses, risks and expenses, pays for all the telegraphing and advertising and allows the banks and brokers that receive subscriptions three eights of 1 per cent.

☞ A Charleston letter says there has been a secret Union league there from an early period of the rebellion, numbering about 500 members and holding frequent meetings. Dr. A. G. Mackey was its President, and Gov. Aiken and Judge Buist are members. The league is preparing to make a public demonstration.

The Great Rebellion.

GEN. SHERMAN HEARD FROM.

All Well and Doing Finely.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 14—11 A. M.

Major General Dix:

Despatches directed from Generals Sherman and Schofield, have been received this morning by this Department.

Gen. Sherman's despatch is dated March 8th at Laurel Hill, North Carolina. He says:

"We are all well, and have done finely." Details, for obvious reasons, are omitted.

[Laurel Hill is in Richmond county, N. C., on the borders of South Carolina, and 99 miles southwest of Richmond.]

MOVEMENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Advance on Kinston.

It has been generally known that two or three weeks ago a large force was collected at Newbern, for the purpose of advancing towards Goldsboro, and being prepared to cooperate with Sherman. The advance went provided with means of repairing the railroad, and reached Kinston the 3d inst. and about 30,000 men were on that line about that time. The rebels were in that vicinity, and there have been some engagements with this advantage on our side.

FIGHTING NEAR KINSTON.

NEWBERN, N. C., March 11—9 A. M.—The enemy, elated with the capture of two or three or small guns and a line of skirmishers in our front, made several charges yesterday of a most reckless character, in which they were repulsed each time with heavy loss. Our forces are well intrenched and now within three miles of Kinston, to which point a railroad is now completed. The enemy continue to make a stubborn resistance at Kinston.

Gen. Couch's division, from Wilmington, communicated with Major Gen. Cox last night from Beaver Dam, a point Couch just reached, which is eight miles from Cox's headquarters. Gen. Couch joins Gen. Cox's forces this morning, which indicates a battle to-day.

The enemy show signs of weakness, and will doubtless fall back to the other side of the Neuse river and make a stand at Kinston. His forces are reported to number from 15,000 to 25,000. A rebel ram is stationed at Kinston to protect the bridge across the Neuse, which is quite an extensive structure.

DESPATCH FROM GEN. SCHOFIELD.

CITY POINT, Va., March 13.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The following is just received:

"WISE'S FORK, March 10.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant:

The enemy made a heavy attack upon our centre and left to-day, but was decisively repulsed with heavy loss. His dead and badly wounded were left upon the field. We also took several hundred prisoners. Our loss was small. Gen. Couch is only twelve miles from here to-night, and will be up early in the morning. We took prisoners from Lee's and Stewart's corps. They say two corps are here and the rest of Johnston's army is coming.

New Advertisements.

Seed Potatoes.

CHOICE varieties of Seed Potatoes of pure quality, such as the Late Jackson, Garnet, Chili, etc., etc., for sale by BURNETT SON & CO., No. 10 North Market St., Boston. mch 18-tJel

Pure Brahma Fowls,

EGGS for sitting, from my pure Brahma Fowls, (premium stock,) price $1.00 per dozen, carefully packed. Address JOHN S. IVES, (Box 291) Salem Mass. mch 18-4w

Grafting Wax,

JUST received, 200 pounds of Grafting Wax. JOSEPH BRECK & SON, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street. mch 18

Norfolk Agricultural Society.

THE Annual meeting of the members of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, for the choice of officers, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Phœnix House, in Dedham, on Wednesday, March 29th, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. HENRY O. HILDRETH, Rec. Secretary. Dedham, Mch. 10, 1865. mch 18-2w*

Notice.

ANY one wishing to buy, sell or exchange a House, Farm, or Country Residence, will do well to apply at No. 31 Washington Street, Room No. 8, as we devote ourselves principally to negotiations in Real Estate, and usually succeed in suiting our patrons. WILLIAMS & NILES. mch 18-3w*

House and Garden for Sale.

ON Walden Street, in Concord, Mass., within five minutes walk of the Railroad Depot, near Churches, Schools and Stores. The House contains ten rooms, suitable for one or two families; is blinded and painted, and is in good repair. The garden contains about one-fourth of an acre of land, in good condition, and is well stocked with Apple and Pear trees. Apply to NATHAN DERBY, on the premises, or SAMUEL STAPLES, Concord. mch 18-5w*

Something New.

INSECT TRAP AND DESTROYER!

A COMMON sense thing, for the extermination of obnoxious winged insects, at night, in Orchards, Graperies, Green Houses, and about Trees, Vines, and Gardens generally. Also, a thorough remedy for moths and other winged vermin, in stores and dwellings.

Besides the above invaluable recommendations, it possesses the best qualities as a Lantern, for all purposes for which they are used, being strong, safe, and of convenient size. Price $2.00.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & SON, No. 51 North Market Street. mch 18

True Danvers Onion Seed.

150 POUNDS genuine Danvers Onion Seed, raised by Nathan Barrett, Concord, Mass., in 1864. WARRANTED PURE, at five dollars ₩ pound. Also 100 pounds GENUINE Long Orange Carrot Seed raised by same grower, price one dollar ₩ pound. For sale by J. NOURSE, Agent, 34 Merchants Row, Boston. mch18

For Sale by Joseph Breck & Son.

VEGETABLE, Agricultural, and Grass Seeds. Also, a choice collection of Flower seeds, comprising in all, upwards of one thousand species and varieties, including splendid assortments of German and Pæony Flowered Asters, Camellia Balsams, Ten Weeks' Stocks, Hollyhocks, Larkspurs, Candytufts, Poppies, Zinnias, Mirabalis, Ipomeas, etc.

Among the seeds are many that are new, rare and splendid. One hundred varieties of French Hybrid Gladiolas. Also, Tuberoses, Spring Bulbs of all kinds, bedding plants of every variety, well worthy the attention of Florists and Amateur Cultivators.

JOSEPH BRECK & SON, SEEDMEN AND FLORISTS. 51 & 52 North Market Street, (up stairs) Boston. mch 18

Eggs for Sitting

THOROUGH BLOOD FOWLS.

BRAHMA, Black, Spanish, White or Blue Leghorns, $1.25 cents per dozen. Black Hamburg, bred with Golden Penciled Hamburg Cock, $1.50 per dozen. Golden Penciled Hamburg, (imported) $3.0 per dozen. Black Breasted Red Game, (fowls from imported stock,) $3.00 per dozen.

The above eggs securely packed, and delivered to expressmen free of charge. The above fowls warranted to be pure blood.

With 12 years experience,—and fowls which have not failed to take the premiums wherever they have been exhibited, I feel that any one ordering from the above, will be satisfied. J. K. FELCH, Natick, Mass. mch 18-1w*

Superb Hybrid Gladiolas.

JOSEPH BRECK & SON, have just received and offer for sale, an assortment of more than 100 varieties of the most desirable sorts in cultivation, at the usual prices. Orders will be executed as they are received, which should be given early, as the number of some of the varieties is limited.

ALSO DOUBLE TUBEROSES.

No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. March 10, 1865. mch 18

Hale's Early Peach.

THIS new Ohio peach stands unrivalled for its earliness, productiveness, and early bearing qualities. See Horticulturist for the past year. The fruit resembles the "Large Early York," and ripens 10 days earlier than "Troths Early Red," the earliest good peach in cultivation.

Price of good trees 50 cts. Smaller trees, (2 & 3 ft.) [illegible]

All varieties of Fruit Trees, Evergreens, &c., &c., for sale at low prices. AUSTIN J. ROBERTS. "Peach Orchards," Lakeville, Mass, March 18, 1865. mch18-3w

Connecticut

SEED LEAF TOBACCO SEED.

BE SURE AND GET THE BEST.

A SUPERIOR LOT, raised from selected plants of the genuine Seed Leaf Tobacco, grown from a crop yielding 2000 lbs to the acre.

Packets of one ounce mailed, postpaid, 30 cents; four ounces, $1,00; one lb, $3.00. AUSTIN J. ROBERTS. Lakeville, Mass., March 18, 1865. mch18-3w

In Winchester.

BY WM. WINN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FARM AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, April 3, at 2 o'clock, P. M., will be sold at Auction, the well known Farm belonging to the late John Swan, of Winchester, situated on Cambridge Street, adjoining the estate of the Hon. Edward Everett. Said Farm consists of about 40 acres of choice land; a two story House, Barn, and outbuildings in good repair. The land is divided by good stone walls, into English mowing, tillage, pasturing and orcharding, and is well supplied with never failing springs of water.

This estate is pleasantly located, about one mile from the village, churches, schools, and the depot on the B. & L. Railroad, seven miles from Boston. This affords a good opportunity for a young man who wishes to engage in raising vegetables for Boston markets, or a gentleman who is in pursuit of a Country seat.

Terms easy. Two thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, if desired. $200 will be required of the purchaser on the day of sale.

By order of the Heirs. WM. WINN, Auctioneer. Winchester, March 18. mch 18-3w*

Administrator's Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.

WILL be sold at Auction, on TUESDAY, April 4, 1865, at one o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the Homestead Farm, of the late Henry Bange, situated one and three fourths miles west of the centre of Ashby, on the road leading from Ashby to Ashburnham.

The Farm contains about 50 acres, suitably divided into Mowing, Pasturing and Wood Land.

The buildings are good and well supplied with never failing water, at house and barn.

Said Farm is situated within one half mile of Grist Mill, two Saw Mills, and Tub and Pail Factory.

Conditions of sale, cash. F. W. WRIGHT, Admr. Ashby, March 14, 1865. mch 18-3w*

Valuable Farm in Newbury.

TUESDAY, March 28th, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, if not previously sold at private sale.—The well known valuable Farm on Newbury Neck, (so called) about four miles from Newburyport Depot, and three miles from Rowley Depot on the Eastern Railroad, formerly belonging to Stephen Plumer. Said Farm consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of tillage land, pasturing, orcharding and marsh. This is one of the best Farms in Newbury, and is in a good location near Parker River Bridge. It is bounded about one quarter of a mile on the river, and is an excellent Farm for profit. It has been for many years improved as a Milk Farm, and being within four miles of Newburyport, and the pasturing and marsh being near the houses, is a desirable location for that purpose. The gentleman of leisure will here find excellent facilities for hunting, fishing and fowling, Parker River being celebrated for its abundance of fish and water fowl. The buildings consist of a modern two story House, well painted, etc.; another two story House suitable for two families; Barns, Carriage Houses, Piggery, etc., all in good repair. A large part of the Farm is enclosed with substantial stone wall.

A part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

Five per cent. required at the sale.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, or to PERLEY PLUMER, 10 Pleasant St., Newburyport. mch 18-2w

BY W. A. LANE, AUCT., BEDFORD.

Valuable Farm at Auction,

IN BILLERICA.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, March 21st, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, about one mile southwest of Billerica Centre, on the main road to Bedford, his farm, containing about 45 acres of Land, with buildings thereon, the latter consisting of a large two-story House, painted and blinded, with 10 rooms.

Attached to the house are a Woodshed, Carriage House, Granary, &c. A Barn, 40 X 30 feet, with cellar. Most of the buildings are in good repair, pleasantly located, and well shaded by beautiful ornamental trees.

It is situated in a quiet and pleasant neighborhood, near a good district school, adjoining the farm of B. L. Judkins, Esq., only one mile from the famed Howe School, Churches and Post Office, and 1½ from two stations on the Boston and Lowell Railroad. The land is of superior quality for raising grass, grain and vegetables, and on the premises is an orchard of 170 choice apple trees, in a bearing state, beside pear, cherry, quince, and other smaller fruits. The farm is well fenced with good stone wall, and supplied with good water. The land runs from the main road to the Concord river.

Persons in pursuit of a valuable farm, only 7 miles from Lowell, and 17 from Boston, are invited to call and examine the same previous to the day of sale, as it will positively be sold to the highest bidder without any reserve. Purchasers will be required to pay $300 cash at time of sale. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at Billerica Centre, or of the Auctioneer at Bedford, or at B. Tolman's Printing Office, Concord. B. J. GILBERT. Billerica, March 11, 1865. mch18-2w

New Advertisements.

Attention Everybody.

GREAT SALE

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT RETAIL.

Tenth Annual Closing Out Sale at

GOLDTHWAIT'S

BOOT AND SHOE DEPOT,

Corner of Hanover and Blackstone Streets.

NOW in full tide of success! Goods going off rapidly! We are bound to close out our surplus stock even at a sacrifice.

You may rest assured, this is your opportunity, if in want of Boots and Shoes, and one which seldom occurs.

Read the following list of prices, at which we are selling some of the goods in our stock, and compare it with what you are paying for similar goods elsewhere; then bear in mind we intend closing out a stock of $20,000 at similar prices.

Men's Calf tap-soled Boots at $4.00 to $6.00.
Men's Thick Boots at $3.00 to $5.00.
Boys' Thick Boots at $2.00 to $3.00.
Boys' Kip Grained and Calf Boots at $2.50 to $4.00.
Ladies' Calf Sewed pat. tip Balmorals at $2.50 to $3.50.
Ladies' Grained Pegged pat. tip Balmorals at $2.00 to $2.50.
Ladies' Leather Lace Boots, $1.25 to $1.75.
Ladies' Serge Balmorals and Congress, $1.50 to $2.50.
Misses' Stout Leather Boots, $1.25 to $2.00.
Misses' Serge D. S. Boots, $1.25 to $2.00.
Children's Boots and Shoes, in great variety, very low.

The above is but a small item in the list of our immense stock, comprising over three hundred different styles and qualities, but may give some idea of our prices.

We wish it understood that for a short time our motto will be—

SELL! SELL! SELL!

REGARDLESS OF COST.

To all and everybody, at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

J. L. GOLDTHWAIT,

Corner of Hanover and Blackstone Streets. mch 18-2wn BOSTON.

Peruvian Guano.

WARRANTED PURE.

A Constant Supply.

—ALSO—

Ammoniated Pacific Guano,

WHICH gives general satisfaction, and will be the favorite fertilizer this year. At lowest prices. For sale by C. L. BARTLETT & CO., 16 Broad St., Boston. mch18 3mn

Administrator's Sale

OF REAL ESTATE IN NORTH READING.

BY license of the Court of Probate in and for the County of Middlesex, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises in North Reading, in said County, on TUESDAY, the fourth day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all the Real Estate of Samuel H. Sheldon, late of said North Reading, deceased. Said Real Estate consists of a large House, two Barns and other buildings, and about seventy-two acres of Land, one-half of which is improved, and the other half in Woodland, some of which is very valuable.

The House is pleasantly situated on Park Street, not far from the junction of Martin's Brook with Ipswich River. JOHN BATCHELDER, Adm'r. Reading, March 14, 1865. mch 18-3w

H. N. Avery,

40 NORTH MARKET STREET, BOSTON,

Offers for sale the best quality of

Pork and Beef Scraps,

At wholesale and retail.

Also, dealer in Hides, Calf and Sheep Skins, Rough and Tried Tallow. mch 18-5wk

Just Published.

A New Edition of

THE

Young Gardener's Assistant.

IN one very handsome, large, 12mo volume, neatly and strongly bound in extra muslin, full gilt back. Pri e $2.00.

☞ Sent by Mail, free of postage on receipt of price.

This work has been universally commended by the Agricultural papers of the country. It is written by a practical gardener, and is thorough and complete in every department. Every one who wishes to know how to manage a Fruit, Flower, or Kitchen Garden successfully, should read this book. WM. WOOD & CO., PUBLISHERS, 61 Walker Street, New York.

☞ Send for our Catalogue of [Agricultural and Horticultural Books. mch 18-1w

"Nothing pays the Farmer so well as good books."

Just Published.

New, Enlarged, and Improved Edition.

VEGETABLES OF AMERICA.

DESCRIBING over eleven hundred varieties, how to raise them, and how to use them, with natural illustrations of the same beautifully engraved.

"The author is a practical cultivator of much experience. * * * The volume will be regarded as a standard in regard to the subjects on which it treats."—Boston Cultivator.

Price $3.00.

Sold by all the principal booksellers and seedsmen in the United States and Canadas, and sent postpaid by the Publishers. J. E. TILTON & CO., mch 18-3w BOSTON.

Nonpareil.

FOR SALE.—This celebrated Stallion is of a fine Bay color, extraordinary fine coat, without any white, excepting a small stripe in face. Sixteen and a half hands in height, weighing 1180 pounds, of great muscular power and fine action. [illegible] Messrs. Jones, on Long Island, N. Y. She was got by Almack; he by Mambrino out of Sophonisba; Mambrino by imported Messenger. Gipsey is the dam of the trotting Stallion Jupiter. [illegible] by Andrew Jackson out of the trotting mare Surrey. Andrew Jackson by Young Bashaw, who was by imported Grand Bashaw. The dam of Andrew Jackson was by the well bred horse Why-not, and Why-not out of old Messenger. The grand dam of Andrew Jackson was by [illegible] before Jackson won the first premium of $100 as a three-year old, at the B. side Island State Fair in Providence; same year the first premium of $150 at the U. S. Agricultural Fair in Boston, and the next year the first premium at a four year old, of $75, by the Boston Agricultural Society. Also several other premiums in other parts of the State. He is a very sure foal getter, and the foals have been sold at very high prices. This Stallion is one of "Thorndike Farm," New England Village, Grafton, Mass., where he can be seen; and terms of sale made known to personally applying to the subscriber. If he is not disposed of previous to the 1st of April, 1865, will make the season of 1865 at the Thorndike Farm from that time until August 1, 1865, at $50.

Apply on the premises, to JAMES F. THORNDIKE, New England Village, Grafton, Mass., 35 miles from Providence, R. I., 37 miles from Boston, 8 miles from Worcester, on Boston and Worcester Railroad. mch 18-3w*

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the will of JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of Ashland, in the County of Middlesex, yeoman, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to BENJAMIN HOMER, Exec. Ashland, March 6, 1865. mch 18-3w*

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of NANCY KNAPTON, late of Ashland, in the County of Middlesex, widow, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to BENJAMIN HOMER, Adm'r. Ashland, March 14, 1865. mch 18-3w*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX SS. Probate Court.

WHEREAS, NANCY WEBBER, the Administratrix of the estate of SARAH WEBBER, late of Medford, in said County of Middlesex, deceased, has presented for allowance the first account of her administration upon the estate of said deceased: All persons interested are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the first Tuesday of April next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. And said Administratrix is ordered to publish this citation three weeks successively in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper printed at Boston, the first publication to be fourteen days, at least, before said Court, and to send a copy by mail to all known heirs, legatees or devisees of said deceased, or their legal representatives, within two days after said publication.

Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esquire, Judge of the said Court, this eleventh day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five. J. H. TYLER, Register. mch 18-3w*

New Advertisements.

Corn Exchange Petroleum Co.

OF BOSTON.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL, $600,000,

in 120,000 shares of $5.00 each.

WORKING CAPITAL, $100,000.

CASH $50,000. RESERVED STOCK, 10,000 SHARES.

NO FUTURE ASSESSMENTS.

The Subscription Price and Par Value being the same, stockholders are exempt from the personal liability they would otherwise be subject to.

PRESIDENT,—WILLIAM LINCOLN.

TREASURER,—J. N. BURLEIGH,

Directors,

JAMES H. CLAPP, of J. H. Clapp & Co., Bankers, 37 State Street, Boston.
E. G. FISK, of Humphrey, Fisk & Co., 214 State Street, Boston.
WILLIAM LINCOLN, of William Lincoln & Co., 15 Central Street, Boston.
D. M. YEOMANS, 74 Fulton Street, Boston.
J. N. BURLEIGH, of Humphrey, Fisk, & Co., 214 State Street, Boston.
J. M. COMEY, 28 Union Wharf, Boston.
ALFORD DYER, Portland, Me.
L. ROBERTS, of L. Roberts & Co., South Street, New York.
W. C. ANDREWS, Titusville, Penn.

COUNSEL,—JAMES M. KEITH, Esq.

The choice lands of the Company are of the richest and best oil bearing territory in what is considered the richest of the Oil Region for over 200 wells, with good oil lands of less developed character for 200 wells more. With sixteen wells going down, there can be no doubt of some splendid strikes this spring of big flowing wells.

For further information, maps, and prospectuses, apply to J. H. CLAPP & Co., Bankers, 37 State st., Boston; ALFORD DYER, Esq., Portland, Me.; L. ROBERTS, of L. Roberts & Co., South st., N. Y.; J. N. BURLEIGH, Treasurer, 214 State Street, Boston;

Where Subscription Books are now open.

J. H. CLAPP & CO.

BANKERS,

37 STATE STREET,

BOSTON.

March 4, 1865. mch 18-4w

Boy Wanted.

TO work on a Farm, one who can produce good recommendations for honesty, industry and capability,—can secure a good home upon fair terms. Address Box 224, Westboro', Mass. mch 18-3w

Farms Wanted,

A FEW first class Farms wanted, for cash customers. Farms within twenty miles of Boston, preferred. Apply personally or by letter, to JAMES GRAY'S, Farm Agency, No. 4 Scollay's Building, Tremont Row, mch 18-1f Boston.

Agricultural School;

COMBINING A HEALTHY SEASIDE LOCATION, PROXIMITY TO MARKETS, AND LARGE FACILITIES FOR SCIENTIFIC AND EXPERIMENTAL FARMING, GARDENING, NURSERIES etc. Board at cost, in advance; and employment partly or wholly in compensation for tuition, if ordered. As preparatory to an Agricultural College course, and to qualify a corps of Scientific Farmers, Meteorological Observers, Surveyors, Engineers, &c., for the coming demand, the subscriber will organize for pupils, till April 1st, condition that his large experience and success as an educator, his power of moral, social, and religious influence, and his practical knowledge, in detail, of Garden and Field culture, the care of Stock, the propagation and improvement of all Fruits, and his recent discovery of the laws of the weather and his simple method of its prediction, fully qualify him for his varied and responsible charge, and warrant him in ensuring to his pupils, the mastery of their profession. Drawing, Modern Languages, and the Classics, without extra charge. Address F. L. CAPEN, corner of K and 8th Streets, Bayside, Boston. mch 18-3w

Agricultural Implements, &c.

Union Mower.

THE "UNION MOWER"

is now offered to the public.

For the Harvest of 1865

This machine is simple in construction, thoroughly built,—Easily operated, and easily kept in order. It combines more valuable features in itself, than any other mower in use.

No practical farmer has ever discarded it after a fair trial.

The "UNION MOWER" was exhibited at the New England Agricultural Fair, at Springfield, in September last, with most of the leading machines of the country, and WAS

AWARDED THE PREMIUM

OF $25.00, WHICH WAS OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY,

FOR THE BEST MOWER.

Price of 2 Horse, No. 1 Mower, 4½ foot cut $175.
" " " " 4 " " 165.
" " 1 " " 3½ " " 155.

The WHITCOMB HORSE RAKE is also built by the subscriber, and like the "UNION MOWER," gives universal satisfaction.

It is light, simple, and durable, and can be operated by a boy of 12 or 14 years. No farmer should be without one.

Price of Rake complete $38.00.
" " without wheels 30.00.

Machines delivered on cars at Worcester.

To those purchasing MOWERS or RAKES, and paying for them previous to 1st of February, next, a liberal interest will be allowed from time of payment to July 1st, 1865.

The facilities for building these Machines has never been equal to the demand for them, therefore orders must be sent in early to secure Machines in season for harvest.

Circulars containing description of Machines, directions, Recommendations, Price Lists, etc., can be obtained upon application to me or either of my agents.

ALZIRUS BROWN.

Sep 10—tf WORCESTER. MASS.

Union Mowing Machine.

THOSE of our customers who last season, owing to the unprecedented demand for this justly celebrated Mower, were unable to obtain one, are informed that we are now prepared to furnish them, if ordered soon, at the following prices:

No. 1 Two Horse Mower, cut 4½ feet $175.
" 2 " " " 4 " 165.
" 3 " " " 3½ " 155.

Delivered at any Railroad Depot in the city. JOSEPH BRECK & SON, feb 11 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Bruce's Concentrated Fertilizer,

NOTICE.

CERTAIN persons who possess partial rights to manufacture under my patent, are endeavoring to prejudice the public against the article made by myself. The article made by them is inferior to that called for by my patent and manufactured by me when I was connected with them. I manufacture myself, for the BRUCE FERTILIZER CO., at ROSSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND, the same called by them. It is equal to the best Peruvian Guano. Our barrels are branded, "BRUCE FERTILIZER CO., 55 Cliff Street, New York."

Our Fertilizer is sold in Baltimore, by Messrs. E. WHITMAN & SONS; in Philadelphia, by FASCHALL MORRIS; in New York, by Messrs. R. H. ALLEN & CO., HAINES & FELL; and by Messrs. PARKER, GANNET & OSGOOD, No. 49, NORTH MARKET STREET, BOSTON. DUNCAN BRUCE, Supt. Bruce Fert. Co. February 2, 1865. 55 Cliff Street, New York. 3mfeb 25

Root's Cast Steel Potatoe Hoes,

A FEW dozen of these celebrated six tined elastic Cast Steel Potatoe or Root Diggers. As this is the season to dig the root crops every farmer should provide himself with one. For sale by J. BRECK & SON, oct 8 51 and 52 North Market Stre

Thermometers for Farmers.

Price 60 Cents.

IT is essential that all butter makers should possess themselves of an instrument by which they can ascertain when their milk or cream is in a proper condition to churn. Such an instrument is for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & SON, jan 14 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Farms for Sale.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

ONE of the most valuable and productive Farms in the State of Massachusetts, situated in Southboro', Worcester County, thirty miles from Boston, and convenient to railroad stations. Said farm consists of 200 acres of choice land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasturage and wood land; has produced 100 tons of English hay in one year. There are eleven orchards nearly all just coming into bearing; two thousand barrels of apples have been grown on the place in a season; there are also 200 standard pear trees in a thrifty state. The buildings consist of a Mansion House in perfect repair, a good Farm House, and five barns of the following dimensions: 25 feet by 60 feet—36 by 90—43 by 102—42 by 80—and 35 by 53. Also a Tenant House, ice house, corn barn, tool house, shop, etc., etc., with everything requisite for carrying on farming on an extensive scale.

A never failing supply of spring water is carried to the houses and barns by an aqueduct. The farm is one mile west of the village of Southboro' Centre, where there is an Episcopal and a Congregational Church—also a High School.

The property could be conveniently divided, making two fine farms, with suitable buildings for each. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises. HENRY H. PETERS. Southboro', March, 1865. mh11

Valuable Farm for Sale

IN SHREWSBURY.

A VALUABLE Farm known as the Hill Farm situated about three-fourths of a mile from the Centre of Shrewsbury; containing 100 acres of Land, suitably divided into Mowing, Tillage, Pasturing, Orcharding and Wood Land. Mostly enclosed and divided by Stone Walls, watered by never failing Streams and Springs. Large 2-story double House 30 by 38, with L. and Wood Shed; Barn 90 by 33; Carriage House, Granary, &c. Buildings all in good repair. Land of superior quality and mostly free from stones; 3 acres of heavy growth of Wood. 13 acres of Sprout Wood; Two Orchards, mostly grafted. Three-fourths of a mile from Churches, Stores, Post Office. Three miles from Northborough Depot. Five and a half miles from Worcester City, making a pleasant and desirable location for a Gentleman Farmer. Terms of payment made easy.

Further information can be had by applying by mail, or otherwise, soon, to CHARLES W. HILL, on the premises. Shrewsbury, Feb. 8, 1865. mch 11

Farm for Sale.

THE Farm lately owned and occupied by George Jones, Esq., situated in Warwick, Mass., with a two story Dwelling House, two Barns, Wood House, and Carriage House, and out Buildings, with fifty to sixty acres of land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture, and wood land. Price $1600. A portion of the farm produces annually a splendid crop of berries, with ready market at the door. The farm is situated one and one-half miles from the central village, in which are three churches, boot manufactory, stores, etc. Sufficient fruit grown on the farm for use of family. Will be sold on liberal terms, or exchanged for Real Estate in the vicinity of Boston.

For information enquire of N. E. Stevens, Warwick, Franklin County, Mass., or C. C. Stearns, Nos. 17 & 18 Blackstone street, or James A. Jones, 170 Washington street, Boston. mar11—tf

Farm for Sale

IN SUDBURY CENTRE.

A SMALL FARM with Buildings, in the village of Sudbury Centre. Said Farm contains 15 acres, suitable for Grass, Gardening, Fruit, Trees or Cultivation, and about 20 acres of outlands, mostly young wood. A fair supply of Fruit is now upon the premises such as Apples, Pears, Grapes, etc. The House, two-story, contains nine rooms, all finished, Painted and Blinded, etc. Barn attached, with Cellar, all in the most convenient manner, and all built 3 years ago. Also a small Shoe Shop, on the premises, suitable for two or three hands, built 2 years ago.

Any person wishing to purchase a small Farm, containing good Land, good Buildings, all new, and in thorough shape, style and repair,—near Churches, Schools, Mills, Stores, Post Office, etc., will do well to call and examine, or apply for particulars by letter, to the present owner and occupant.

Also, for sale with the above, Stock, Tools, etc., consisting of the usual variety belonging to any Farm. Terms easy. JOHN GOODNOW, Post Master. Sudbury Centre, Feb. 20, 1865. feb 25-6w

Farm and Milk Route

FOR SALE IN GRAFTON, MASS.,

35 MILES from Boston, 5½ from Worcester, 1 from Grafton Station, on the Boston & Worcester Railroad, and 1 from Churches, Schools, Stores and Cotton Mills.

This Farm consists of 140 acres of excellent land, in a high state of cultivation, is bounded 200 rods on the high road, and is most favorably situated for the sale of every kind of farm produce at the highest prices. It has about 25 acres of wood, considerable fruit, and inexhaustible supplies of Peat and Muck. For Peat as fuel there is a ready sale at nearly the price of wood, and in quantities that would, in a few years, pay for the Farm. The Farm will summer from 30 to 35 cows and winter from 30 to 35.

The Farm is well watered with never failing springs and brooks. On one of the latter there is an excellent site for a Mill; also every advantage for making a large fish pond. Trout are found in the brooks.

The receipts from the Milk Route, (a mile only in extent,) are about $2000 per annum.

The buildings consist of an excellent Two-Story House, about 20 years old, containing 9 rooms, besides an L of 2 stories, 56 by 64, with 6 stalls and cellar; Barn, 30 by 80; smaller Barn and Corn Barn.

Price of Farm and Milk Route $10,000. Will exchange for good paying property in Boston, or vicinity.

Apply to JOHN DAVIS, 54 Milk Street, or address Box 24, New England Village, Mass. febll-tf

A Valuable Farm in Dover, Mass.

FOR SALE.

CONTAINING about 100 acres of land suitably divided, and fenced with good stone wall. The buildings consist of 2 Dwelling Houses, one of them nearly new, with L. Woodhouse, Carriage House, Grain House, Barn 90 by 38, with Cellar under whole, also a Cider Mill. The Buildings are all in good repair.

This estate is well watered with unfailing springs, and is pleasantly situated about 1½ miles from the town, one mile from school, and two miles from the Depot on the New York & Boston Air Line Rail Road, and will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. For further particulars inquire of EPHRAIM WILSON, Proprietor on the premises, or JONATHAN PARKER, No. 8 Union Street, Boston. feb 11-tf

Valuable Real Estate

IN EAST LEXINGTON

FOR SALE.

BEING the estate of the late Phineas Lawrence of Lexington, deceased, and consisting of the following described property.

The farm formerly occupied by the deceased, containing about forty five acres of excellent land, divided into mowing, tillage, and pasturage. The land is under a good state of cultivation, has sufficient to winter twenty head of cattle; large crops of apples, other fruit of different varieties. Water from a never failing spring, is conveyed to the house and barn. The buildings consist of a two story dwelling house, containing ten rooms with wood shed and carriage-house attached. The barn is 40 x 80 feet with a vegetable and manure cellar under the same, and all the buildings being in first rate condition.

Also, a dwelling house nearly new, containing eight rooms, with wood shed and carriage house connected with the same, all painted, blinded, and in perfect order. Barn 23 x 36 feet, clapboarded and painted, with cellar under the same.

[illegible]

Adjoining the last described premises is a valuable lot of land containing about 20 acres. The land is of good quality, and upon it is one of the finest sites for building purposes to be found in the vicinity, the land being elevated and commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, and will be sold separate or with the last named estate, as purchasers may desire. All of the above property is situated on Watertown Street, near Depot, Churches, Schools, Post Office, Stores, &c., and offers to persons desirous of purchasing real estate, an excellent opportunity as it is necessary to sell the same to settle the estate.

The premises may be viewed at any time, and any information given on application to Charles Lawrence, No. 6 Faneuil Hall Market, S. W. Smith, East Lexington, or the subscriber near the premises. SIDNEY LAWRENCE, Executor, East Lexington, Nov. 2, 1864. nov5—tf

Farm for Sale in Barre,

CONTAINING 106 acres, choice land, suitably divided, and fenced with good stone wall—24 acres thrifty wood land, grazier part heavily wooded. The buildings consist of a good two story dwelling house, painted and blinded, and very convenient; with L., woodhouse, piggery, &c. One barn, 60x31, with cellar under whole; one do. 36x30, carriage house, tool house, work shop, &c., all in good condition. Said Farm is under good state of cultivation, situated in Rice Village, (so called) 1½ miles northwesterly from centre of town, within forty rods of school, and near to saw mill, grist mills, stores, churches, &c., and will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. For further particulars enquire of the Proprietor on the premises. C. F. WASHBURN, Barre, Sept. 13, 1864. sep17—tf

A Valuable Farm in Winchester

FOR SALE,

CONTAINING 20 Acres of Land, all of which is in the highest state of cultivation, having been used for the last thirty years for the cultivation of vegetables and fruit, for Boston market; and is well fenced with good stone wall; and never failing springs of water. The Buildings are nearly new, and consist of a Dwelling House, a Barn, 2 Greenhouses, with pure water in it, and a Barn. The Buildings are all in first rate repair.

This Estate is pleasantly located about one mile west from the centre of the Village, Churches, Stores and the Depot on the B. & L. R., and 7 miles from Boston. This affords a good opportunity to a young man who wishes to engage in raising vegetables for Boston market, for the land cannot be surpassed and the buildings having all the modern improvements for the business. Or for a gentleman who wishes to procure a country seat.

For further particulars inquire of MARSHALL WYMAN, the proprietor, on the premises; or WM. WINN, at Burlington. Terms liberal. tM1

The Worcester Co., Poultry Club

WILL hold an Exhibition of Poultry, Pigeons, &c., at HORTICULTURAL HALL, Worcester, Mass., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 22d and 23d, 1865.

The committee solicit entries from all parts of New England and the States adjoining.

For full particulars send stamp for circular to the Secretary. E. H. THOMPSON, mch 4-3w* Worcester, Mass.

Suffolk Dye House,

No. 1 TREMONT ROW, . . . BOSTON

3 doors north of CHARLES COPELAND'S.

COTTON, Silk and Woolen Dresses, Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons and Feathers; also, Pants, Vests and Coats Dyed in the neatest manner. Feathers cleansed, dyed and curled like new; also Kid Gloves dyed. jan7—ly

Auction Sales.

George R. Hichborn & Co.,

AUCTION NOTICE.

GEORGE R. HICHBORN, & Co., Auctioneers, and Commission Merchants, for the sale of Real Estate, and personal Property, in any City or Town, is or out of the State. Office No. 1 Scollay's Building, head of Tremont Row, Boston.

Mr. Hichborn has had large experience, and great success in his sales, both by Auction and private Sale of Farms, Farming Stock, Produce, Farming Tools, etc., etc. And he would most respectfully invite his friends and the public, who contemplate selling their Farms, &c., &c., either at public or private sale, to address him by letter, or give him a call at his office, No. 1 Scollay's Building, one of the most central business locations in the city, and finely situated for the disposal of Farms, Farm Stocks, etc., etc., and Country Residences and Lands. mch 4-tf

Administrator's Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY license of the Probate Court for the County of Middlesex, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 27th day of March, instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., the Real Estate of Elisha Cousens, late of Lexington, deceased, for the payment of debts, and charges of Administration.

The Estate consists of about two acres of Land of the first quality for gardening purposes, with Fruit Trees on the same, sufficient for family use.

The Buildings are a Dwelling house conveniently arranged, and now occupied by two families. The house is two stories high, connected with which is a good L of sufficient capacity for fuel, etc. Also a Barn about 30 X 22 feet square, nearly new, with cellar under the same.

These premises are conveniently arranged, and were particularly fitted up to accommodate a man engaged in the milk business, as it is situated immediately adjoining the Town Hall, in Lexington, on Main Street, being near to Schools, Churches, and the Depot of the Lexington and West Cambridge Railroad.

For particulars inquire of the Administrator, living near the premises. ISAAC N. DAMON, Admr. Lexington, March 4, 1865. mch 11-3w*

Farm at Auction.

BY license of Probate Court, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, in Plympton, Plymouth County, Mass., on SATURDAY, April 1, 1865, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the Farm of William Wright, late of Plympton, deceased. Said Farm is located near the Church, and near the centre of the town. Said Farm contains about sixty acres of Land, divided into Tillage, Wood and Mowing. The quality of the land is excellent for farming uses, having an Orchard on it that is valuable, being full bearing, and in full bearing condition. The Buildings on the Farm consist of a Barn, 40 X 30 feet on the ground, a Dwelling House, and Carpenter's Shop, Carriage House, and other out buildings, all in good repair. The Farm is well watered, and having sufficient Wood on the premises for the support of a fire. There is also belonging to the Farm, one-half of a Mill privilege, which could be made valuable to the owner, if improved. The situation of the Farm, all things being considered, is one of the most valuable in the town of Plympton. Those wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises previous to the sale.

The property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and possession will be immediately given. BETSEY WRIGHT, Adm'x. Plympton, March 1, 1865. mch 11-3w*

Administrator's Sale.

BY License of the Probate Court for the County of Norfolk, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 10th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M., so much of the Real Estate of Thomas Oliver, late of Stoughton, deceased, as will produce the sum of nine hundred and ninety-three 50-100 dollars for the payment of debts, and charges of Administration.

Said Estate consists of about 1½ acres of land with Dwelling House, Barn, and Shop standing on the West side of Page street, in Stoughton; also about 4½ acres of pasture and tillage land, on the east side of said Page street; also about 15 acres wood and pasture land, on said Page street, called the Lovell Lot.

Also about two acres of meadow called the Pond Meadow. CLIFFORD KEITH, Adm'r., with the will annexed. Stoughton, March 4th, 1865. mch11-3w*

Ayrshires at Auction.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, April 11th, at Southboro', Worcester County, Mass., my entire herd of pure-bred Ayrshire Cattle, comprising sixty-five head of Cows, Heifers and Bulls, including several valuable imported animals, and the choicest stock of my own breeding.

My farm is located three miles from Southboro' Station, on the Boston & Worcester Railroad.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

Catalogues ready March 20th, will be sent on application. HENRY H. PETERS. Southboro', March 1, 1865. mch 4-6w

Administratrix Sale

OF REAL ESTATE IN NORTH READING.

BY license of the Court of Probate, in and for the County of Middlesex, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises in North Reading, in said County, on FRIDAY, the twenty-first day of April next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate belonging to the estate of Lysander Upton, late of said North Reading, deceased, to wit: About one acre and a half of land, with the house and buildings thereon, situated on the road leading to Joseph E. Parker, and formerly occupied by Frederick A. Upton.

Also one undivided half of a lot of meadow land, containing about five acres, and situated near the depot of the Salem and Lowell Railroad.

Also about three acres of meadow land, situate on Ipswich River.

Also about three acres of meadow land, situate near the residence of William W. Nichols.

Also such other portion of the real estate of said deceased, (if any should be necessary) as will, together with the above described premises, raise the sum of twenty-one hundred dollars, for the payment of debts, and charges of administration of said estate. Terms at sale. ELIZABETH C. UPTON, Adm'x. North Reading, March 13, 1865. mch11-4w

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate

BY virtue of a license of the Probate Court of Middlesex County, will be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 3d day of April, at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, all the interest of Charles E. Perry, Parker T. Perry, and Eleanor T. Perry, minors, in the following described real estate, to wit: about 10,000 feet of land with the buildings thereon, situated at the junction of Boylston and Walnut streets, in Brookline, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas White deceased.

The interest of said minors is one undivided half of the above described estate. JEREMIAH BUTLER, Guardian. February 28, 1865. mch 4-4w

Wants.

Situation Wanted.

A MAN who is acquainted with fruit growing and farming, and understands the management of men, would like a situation as superintendent of some gentleman's farm.

The best of references as to character and ability given. Address BENJ. MERRIAM, mch 11-4w* Roxbury, Mass.

Wanted,

A SITUATION as foreman on a Farm, by an experienced Farmer; would hire or take one on shares, if stocked. References furnished. J. W. PRATT, 80 Warren Street, Boston, Mass. mch 11-3w*

Wanted.

AN American Woman without family, who is competent to do the work in a farmer's family. Reference required. Address by mail, JAMES P. THORNDIKE, mch 11-4w* New England Village, Mass.

Gardener Wanted.

WANTED an unmarried man, who understands the cultivation of Fruits, Flowers, and Vegetables. Apply at this office. mch 4-tf

Small Farms Wanted.

WITHIN 20 or 30 miles of Boston, to purchase, or in exchange for first Estate in Chelsea. Apply to JOHN F. FENNO, REAL ESTATE AGENT, mch 4-3w Chelsea.

Wanted.

A GOOD, smart, capable American girl or woman, from the country, to do general housework on a Dairy Farm. Good wages paid. Address mch4 3w Box 13, Framingham, Mass.

Wanted.

BY an experienced Farmer, a situation to oversee and improve a farm, for a term of years. Well acquainted with improving Grass lands, Stock, etc. Apply to "FARMER" care of C. L. Flint, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, State House, to whom reference is made, by permission. mch 4-3w*

Situation Wanted.

A MAN who is acquainted with Fruit growing and Farming, and understands the management of men, would like a situation as superintendent of some gentleman's Farm.

The best of references as to character and ability given. Address, BENJ. MERRIAM, Roxbury, Mass. Feb. 25, 1865. mch 4-4w*

A Farm Wanted.

A PRACTICAL Farmer wants to hire on Shares or at a fair rent, a Good Farm with Stock and Tools, on a Lease of Five or Ten Years from the 1st. of April, or I would take charge of a Gentleman's Farm, and good reference given. Please Address, M. H., Boston, Mass. feb 18-6w

Ethan Allen Mare.

7 YEARS old, fast and sound. For sale by JOHN BROOKS, Princeton, March 4. mch 4-3w*

To Onion Growers.

IN preparing the soil for an Onion crop, a saving of 50 per cent. in time and labor can be made by using Nourse's Premium Horse Hoe, or Cultivator, instead of a Plow, besides producing a finer tilth.

It runs free and clear without clogging in all soils and can be gauged to run from 3 to 6 inches in depth.

For sale by J. NOURSE, AGENT, mch 11-tf 34 Merchants Row, Boston.

Garden Peas.

WE have on hand
150 Bushels Early Dan'l O'Rourke Pea.
200 " Champion of England "
100 " Marrowfat "
50 " Tom Thumb "

Also all other varieties usually cultivated for garden use. mch11 JOSEPH BRECK & SON.

Washing Machines.

ALL the various kinds of Washing Machines may be obtained of J. BRECK & SON, 51 and 52 North Market St.

Agricultural Implements, &c.

Walter A. Wood's

PRIZE

MOWING MACHINE,

WITH FOLDING BAR

—AND—

SPRING SEAT;

—AND—

DAVIS'S IMPROVED HINGE BAR Mowing Machine.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, SUCCESSORS TO

OLIVER AMES & SONS,

—AND—

NOURSE, MASON & CO.,

CONTINUE TO

MANUFACTURE AND SELL

ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Implements and Machines.

INCLUDING

The Celebrated Eagle Plows:

Prouty & Mears' Centre-Draft PLOWS;
HARROWS; CULTIVATORS;
HORSE-HOES; SEED-SOWERS;
CORN-PLANTERS;
HAY-CUTTERS;
STALK-CUTTERS;
CHURNS;
MEAT-CUTTERS;
SAUSAGE-STUFFERS;
Field and Garden ROLLERS;
ROAD-SCRAPERS;
Mounted GRINDSTONES;
GRINDSTONE FIXTURES;
FAN-MILLS;
WINE-PRESSES;
VEGETABLE-CUTTERS;
Railway and Sweep HORSE-POWERS;
THRESHING-MACHINES;
Circular SAW-MACHINES;
DOG-POWERS;
HAY-PRESSES;
CIDER-MILLS;
Horse and Hand GRAIN-MILLS;
Hand CORN-MILLS;
Blacksmith's DRILLS;
BORING MACHINES;
Patent Double JACK-SCREWS;
Garden BARROWS;
Card BARROWS;
CHEESE-PRESSES;
Folding LADDERS;
Horse-RAKES;
Gladding's Patent Horse PITCH-FORK;

—ALSO—

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HOES, MANURE-FORKS, SHOVELS, SPADES, AXES, Garden and Horticultural TOOLS, Haying and Harvesting TOOLS, Grass, Garden, Field and Flower SEEDS.

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, and other FERTILIZERS.

AMES PLOW COMPANY.

Quincy Hall, over Quincy Market, BOSTON, MASS.

Manufactories at Worcester, and Groton Junction Mass.

Orders by Mail or Express will receive prompt and faithful attention. feb 11 3m

Insurance.

North American Fire Insurance Co.,

With a Capital of $200,000,

All paid in and invested according to law, continue to insure against hazards by Fire, on Merchandise, Furniture and other property; also, on Buildings, for one or five years, not exceeding $10,000.

On one risk, at their office, No. 10 Old State House, Boston

DIRECTORS:

Elias Pierce, Ch. Henry Parker, John Jeffries, Jr., A. A. Wellington, John P. Ober, Wm. C. Barstow, Benj. E. Bates, Jacob Sleeper, Paul Adams, Ed. Wigglesworth, Ebenezer Atkins, Henry N. Hooper, Solomon Piper, John C. Potter, Ezra C. Dyer.

IRVING MORSE, Secretary. ALBERT BOWKER, President.

Life Insurance.

NewEngland Mutual Life Insurance Comp'y

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 1 1843.

OFFICE NO. 39 STATE STREET. BOSTON.

Cash Capital $2,300,000, well Invested.

THIS Company divides its net earnings to the life policy holders (not in scrip, as some Companies do,) in cash, every five years.

Amount of Cash Dividend paid by this Company in 1863 to Life Members was

$750.000.

Premiums may be paid in cash, or in quarterly or semi-annual payments; or when the whole life they may be paid half cash and the balance in cash on five years, with interest. Amount taken in one risk, is

$15,000.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.
BENJ. F. STEVENS, Vice President.
JOSEPH M. GIBBENS, Secretary.
WM. W. MORLAND, M. D., Examining Physician.

☞ Reference may be made to Hon. Marshall P. Wilder. sept. 10—1v

QUINCY

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

CASH Fund January 1st, 1864, over $110,000. Insures Dwelling Houses, Household Furniture, Farmers' Barns, Churches, Stores, and the safer class of Property.

This Company has been in operation over thirteen years and has paid over $260,000 in losses, over $125,000 in dividends to policy holders.

Home Office, Quincy, Mass. CHAS. A. HOWLAND, Sec'y, WM. S. MORTON, Pres't. jan 7—1y

Miscellaneous.

Spring of 1865.

THWING & COLLINS invite the attention of gentlemen to their large, select, and varied stock of

FINE GOODS,

FOR

FIRST CLASS GARMENTS

Gentlemen who wish to wear GOOD CLOTHES,

At a moderate outlay of Cash,

can be accommodated at our house.

We do a CASH business on the ONE PRICE system; believe in LARGE SALES and REASONABLE PROFITS; complete every order at the time of promise; adopt all new improvements appertaining to our trade, and shall be fully up with the times in producing the

NOVELTIES OF FASHION

as they appear. Attend personally to the interest of every customer, and guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

We solicit your patronage.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT TO CLERGYMEN.

THWING & COLLINS,

TAILORS.

CHAMBERS—140 Washington Street, (nearly opposite School Street,) Boston. feb 18-1yE

Onions, and How to Raise Them.

THIS new work contains full and most minute directions, and is valuable to a beginner, giving every step in the process for raising Onions from the seed, from bulbs, from setts. Potato Onions, Shelled Onions, Top Onions, etc. Old growers will find in it facts of great value to them. Including a full explanation of the method now in most successful use, and the most profitable of all, of raising Onions in Bulbs. Illustrated with Thirteen Engravings of several varieties of Onions, Seed Sower, and Weeding Hoes.

Single copies sent by mail, post paid, for 30 cents. Booksellers and Seed Dealers, supplied at the usual discount. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, feb 11 tf Marblehead, Mass.

Bruce's Patent

CONCENTRATED MANURE,

IS no longer an experiment. Three years' trial has proved its SUPERIORITY over all other MANURES. It is composed of

ANIMAL FIBRE, BLOOD, AND PURE GROUND BONE.

It is not because of these valuable ingredients alone that we claim its GREAT FERTILIZING POWER; it is also in the Patent Process through which it passes in its manufacture, by which we are enabled to Concentrate the necessary Food for Vegetation.

CAUTION.

There is a new fertilizer in the market, called by a similar name, the agents of which have taken from our Circular of 1864, testimonials in regard to BRUCE'S MANURE, and are using them to sell their article.

☞ Order direct from us or our agents, and see that the barrels are branded,

Bruce's Patent Concentrated Manure.

C. W. VANDOREN & CO.,

GRIFFING BROTHER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,

58 AND 60 COURTLANDT STREET, N. Y.

☞ Sold at the low price of $60 ₩ ton, by our agent in Boston, Mass.,

JOHN M. RICHARDS,

No. 111 Commercial Street.

☞ Send for Circular. jan 28-1s3mz

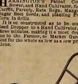
Miscellaneous.

Seed Sowers.



HARRINGTON'S Patent Convertible Seed Sower, and Hand Cultivator, for sowing Onion, Carrot, Parsnip, Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel and Sugar Beet Seeds, and planting Peas, Beans, and Corn in drills.

It is so constructed as to be convertible from a Seed Dropper to a Hand Cultivator, or vice versa in three minutes, making it a most desirable companion to the Farmer, or Market Gardener; and at a cost for the whole as low as a low priced Seed Sower alone.



It is by far the most desirable machine for the purpose in use; sowing the most difficult seeds, without a possibility of clogging or failure in any way.

It is simple in its construction, easy to operate, and by placing the feed against the roller and drawing the machine up the row, or run any distance without dropping seed on the end of the row, or run any distance without dropping seed on the way.

Price of Seed Sower $10.50; Cultivator $9.00. Seed Sower and Cultivator combined $15.00, weight 30 pounds.

For sale by J. NOURSE, AGENT, mch 4 34 Merchants Row, Boston.

PACIFIC GUANO.

AGENCY FOR THE

AMMONIATED PACIFIC GUANO.

WE are receiving a constant supply of this superior Guano, which will be found one of the

Cheapest & Best Fertilizers in the Market

It is a genuine imported Guano, containing from seventy to eighty per cent. of Phosphate of Lime, to which has been added by a chemical process, an adequate per centage of Ammonia, so fixed that it can not evaporate.

It is powerful and efficacious, capable of carrying the crops through the season, maturing the same, before the early frost, and leaving the soil enriched by the addition of

Phosphate of Lime and Ammonical Salts

It is adapted to all soils, and all the various crops, Grass, Grain, Corn, Potatoes, Root Crops, Tobacco, etc., etc., as will be seen by the numerous letters and testimonials received. Every Farmer and Gardener should use it. A pamphlet, containing testimonials, etc., will be furnished on application. GEO. DAVENPORT & CO., mch 4-4m 145 Milk Street, Boston.

What May be Had for $1.00,

AND HOW TO GET IT!

A Splendid New, 7-Octave, Round Cornered

PIANO,

HALLET & DAVIS' Manufacture—cost $375. (May be seen at the Warerooms of the manufacturers, No. 272 Washington Street, Boston.) LADIES' GOLD, SILVER AND OTHER WATCHES. SEWING MACHINES. CLOAKS. SHAWLS. DRESS GOODS. And various other articles. Useful and Ornamental, embracing in all FIFTEEN HUNDRED ARTICLES. One of which you are sure to receive by forwarding One Dollar and 3 three cent postage stamps, to the address of the subscriber.

The manner of distributing the above Valuable Property, will be as follows:—A Book of Entry will be kept, on which is registered Fifteen Hundred Numbers; against each No. is likewise recorded an article of Merchandise; on the receipt of $1, and 3 three cent postage stamps, the address of the person sending the same will be also registered, strictly in rotation, until the whole of the numbers are taken; at which time a circular will be sent to each party, apprising them of the articles against their respective names.

It will be evident to all that this method is one of the utmost fairness, and should any one question, in the slightest degree, the integrity of our manner of proceeding, we hereby assure them, that at the time of announcing the articles against their names, they shall have the opportunity of examining our Book of Entry, for their entire satisfaction.

☞ The above method is a novel one, and equally fair to all, as the articles of the greatest value are as scattered among the numbers that each and every one has an equal chance for an article of greater or lesser value. Every one is sure to get something worth having, from a Splendid Piano, or an elegant Gold Watch, down to a pretty Locket.

☞ The above Sale is perfectly independent of the Sale which is still in operation, "SALE OF A PLEDGED STOCK," and will not conflict with it in any manner.

R. SIBLEY,

mch 11-tf 212 Green St., Boston, Mass.

Plows and Seeds.

WE tender our thanks to our old Customers for their patronage in years past, and hope for a continuance of the same, assuring them, with all others who may favor us with their orders, that we shall spare no pains to make our goods prove satisfactory in every respect.

Our stock consists in part of

PLOWS, SHARES, COULTERS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS,

Shovels, Hoes, Forks, Scythes, Snaths, Horse and Hand Rakes, Horse Pitch Forks the Union Mower, together with Seeds of all kinds, Fertilizers, etc. Also Clark's Patent Pump Chain.

Our Plows and the Union Mower received the first premium at the late New England Fair, at Springfield.

Manufacturing Warerooms and Seed Store,

CHICOPEE FALLS,

AND

39 & 40 South Market Street Boston,

WHITTEMORE, BELCHER & CO.

mch 11

Ticks—Scab—Vermin.

SheepWashTobacco

SHOULD BE USED BY ALL FARMERS, ON THEIR SHEEP, ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

For sale by JAS. F. LEVIN, Agent South Down Co. feb 11-3m 23 Central Wharf.

Gentlemen's Hats

Spring Styles for 1865!

J. A. JACKSON,

101 ourt St., near the corner of Hanover, 59 Tremont St., under the Albion,

BOSTON,

Has a fine assortment of

DRESS SILK HATS,

SOFT FELT and DERBY-CLOTH HATS,

of every style and grade.

—ALSO—

A fine assortment of Goods for Boys, comprising Hats and Caps of the most approved pattern. Mar.11—tf

Young Trotting Childers,

WILL be kept for the improvement of stock, at the stable of the subscriber. He is five years old, 16 hands high, black, weight 1150. His first stock was a pair of twins, which can be seen at my stable. JOHN BROOKS, July 2-1y* Princeton June 21, 1864.

For Sale.

CHESTER COUNTY PIGS, Alderney Bulls, High Grade Ayrshire Cows, South Down Ram Lambs, and Coach Dogs for sale by JOHN BROOKS, decl-tf Princeton, Mass.

Graduated Yoke-Lifting.

An original method of developing the frame, (doubling the strength in three months if tri-weekly five minutes' practice) and a new and invaluable remedy, in the treatment of dyspepsia, biliary affections, pulmonary disease and "general debility." Apply to G. B. WINDSHIP, M. D., Park Street Church Building, Park Street, Boston. Office hours from 10 to 1½, 3 to 5, and 8 to 9 P. M. dec 3—1y

Oil, Tar, Pitch and Varnish.

5000 Bbls. City Pitch,
4783 " Roofing Composition,
58 " Russian Tar,
793 " Coal Tar,
167 " Paraffine Varnish,
91 " Bright Varnish,
139 " Cheap Paraffine Oil,
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The Poet's Corner.

THE STRANGER ON THE SILL.

BY THOMAS BUCHANAN READ.

Between broad fields of wheat and corn
Is the lonely home where I was born;
The peach tree leans against the wall,
And the woodbine wanders over all;
There is the shaded doorway still,
But a stranger's foot has crossed the sill.

There is the barn—and, as of yore,
I can smell the hay from the open door,
And see the busy swallows throng,
And hear the peewee's mournful song;
But the stranger comes—oh! painful proof—
His sheaves are piled to the heated roof.

There is the orchard—the very trees
Where my childhood knew long hours of ease,
And watched the shadowy moments run,
Till my life has imbibed more shade than sun.
The swing from the bough still sweeps the air,
But the stranger's children are swinging there.

There bubbles the shady spring below,
With its bulrush brook where the hazels grow;
'Twas there I found the calmus root,
And watched the minnows poise and shoot,
And heard the robin lave his wing—
But the stranger's bucket is at the spring.

Oh, ye who daily cross the sill,
Step lightly, for I love it still;
And when you crowd the old barn eaves,
Then think what countless harvest sheaves
Have passed within that scented door
To gladden eyes that are no more.

Deal kindly with these orchard trees;
And when your children crowd their knees,
Their sweetest fruit they shall impart,
As if old memories stirred their heart.
To youthful sport still leave the swing,
And in sweet reverence hold the spring.

The barn, the trees, the brook, the birds,
The meadows with their lowing herds;
The woodbine on the cottage wall—
My heart still lingers with them all.
Ye strangers on my native sill,
Step lightly, for I love it still.

Ladies' Department.

THE UNMEANT REBUKE.

Charles Nelson had reached his thirty-fifth year, and at that age he found himself going down hill. He had once been one of the happiest of mortals, and no blessing was wanted to complete the sum of his happiness. He had one of the best of wives, and his children were intelligent and comely. He was a carpenter by trade, and no man could command better wages, or be more sure of work. If any man attempted to build a house, Charles Nelson must "boss" the job, and for miles around people sought him to work for them. But a change had come over his life. A demon had met him on his way, and he had turned back with the evil spirit. A new and experienced carpenter had been sent for by those who could no longer depend upon Nelson, and he had settled in the village, and now took Nelson's place.

On a back street, where the great trees threw their green branches over the way, stood a small cottage, which had been the pride of the inmates. Before it stood a wide garden, but tall, rank grass grew up among the choking flowers, and the paling of the fence was broken in many places. The house itself had once been white, but it was now dingy and dark. Bright green blinds had once adorned the windows, but now they had been taken off and sold. And the windows themselves bespoke poverty and neglect, for in many places the glass was gone, and shingles, rags and old hats had taken its place. A single look at the house and its accompaniments told the story. It was the drunkard's home.

Within, sat a woman in her early years of life and thought; she was still handsome to look upon, but the bloom had gone from her cheek, and the brightness had faded from her eyes. Poor Mary Nelson! Once she had been the happiest among the happy, but now none could be more miserable! Near her sat two children, both beautiful in form and feature; but their garbs were all patched and worn, and their feet were shoeless. The eldest was thirteen years of age, her sister a few years younger. The mother was hearing them recite a grammar lesson, for she had resolved that her children should never grow up in ignorance. They could not attend the common schools, for thoughtless children sneered at them, and made them the object of sport and ridicule; but in this respect they did not suffer, for their mother was well educated, and she devoted such time as she could spare to their instruction.

For more than two years, Mary Nelson had earned all the money that had been used in the house. People hired her to wash, iron and sew for them, and besides the money paid, they gave her many articles of food and clothing. So she lived on, and the only joys that dwelt with her now were teaching her children and praying to God.

Supper time came, and Charles Nelson came reeling home. He had worked the day before at helping to move a building, and thus had earned money enough to find himself in rum for several days. As he stumbled into the house the children crouched close to their mother, and even she shrank away, for sometimes her husband was ugly when intoxicated.

Oh! how that man had changed within two years! Once there was not a finer looking man in town. In frame he had been tall, stout, compact, and perfectly formed, while his face bore the very ideal of manly beauty. But all was changed now. His noble form was bent, his limbs shrunken and tremulous, and his face all bloated and disfigured. He was not the man who had once been the fond husband and doting father. The loving wife had prayed, and wept, and implored, but all to no purpose; the husband was bound to the drinking companions of the bar-room, and he would not break the bands.

That evening Mary Nelson ate no supper, for of all the food in the house, there was not more than enough for her husband and children and when her husband had gone, she went out and picked a few berries, and thus kept her vital energies alive. That night the poor woman prayed long and earnestly, and her little ones prayed with her.

On the following morning Charles Nelson sought the bar-room as soon as he rose, but he was sick and faint, and the liquor would not revive him, for it would not remain on his stomach. He drank very deeply the night before, and he felt miserable. At length, however he managed to keep down a few glasses of hot sling, but the close atmosphere of the bar-room seemed to stifle him, and he went out.

The poor man had sense enough to know that if he could sleep he should feel better, and he had just feeling enough to wish to keep away from home; so he wandered off to a wood not far from the village, and sunk down by a stone wall and was soon in a profound slumber. When he awoke the sun was shining down hot upon him, and raising himself to a sitting posture, he gazed about him. He was just on the point of rising, when his motion was arrested by the sound of voices near at hand. He looked through a chink in the wall, and just upon the other side he saw his two children picking berries, while a little further off were two more girls, the children of the carpenter who had lately moved into the village.

"Come, Katie," said one of these latter girls to her companions, "let's go away from here, because if anybody should see us with those girls, they'd think we played with 'em. Come."

"But the berries are so thick here," remonstrated the other.

"Never mind—we'll come out some time when these little ragged, drunkard's girls are not here."

So the two favored ones went away hand in hand, and Nelly and Nancy Nelson sat down upon the ground and cried.

"Don't cry, Nancy" said the eldest, throwing her arms around her sister's neck.

"But you are crying, Nelly."

"Oh, I can't help it," sobbed the stricken one.

"Why do they blame us?" murmured Nancy, gazing up into her sister's face "Oh, we are not to blame. We are good, and kind, and loving, and we never hurt anybody. Oh, I wish somebody would love us; I should be so happy."

"And we are loved, Nancy. Only think of our noble mother. Who could love us as she does?"

"I know—I know, Nelly; but that an't all, Why don't papa love us as he used to do? Don't you remember when he used to kiss us and made us so happy? Oh, how I wish he could be so good to us once more. He is not—"

"Hush, sissy! don't say anything more. He may be good to us again; if he knew how we loved him, I know he would. And then God is good, and surely he will help us sometime, for mother prays to him every day."

"Yes," answered Nancy, "I know she does, and God must be our Father sometime."

"He is our Father now, sissy."

"I know it, and he must be all we shall have by-and-by, for don't you remember mother told us that she might leave us one of these days? She said a cold dagger was upon her heart, and—and—"

"Hush! Don't Nancy, you'll—"

The words were choked up with sobs and tears, and the sisters wept long together. At length they arose and went away, for they saw more children coming.

As soon as the little ones were out of sight Charles Nelson started to his feet. His hands were clenched, his eyes were fixed upon a vacant point with an eager gaze.

"My God!" he gasped, "what a villain I am! Look at me now! see what a state I am in, and what I have sacrificed to bring myself to it! And they love me yet and pray for me!"

He said no more, but for a few moments he stood with his hand clenched, and his eyes fixed. At length his gaze was turned upward, and his clasped hands were raised above his head. A moment he remained so, and then he dropped his hands by his side, and he started homeward.

When he reached his home he found his wife and children in tears, but he affected to notice it not. He drew a shilling from his pocket—it was his last—and handing it to his wife, he asked her if she would send and get him some porridge.

The wife was startled by the tone in which this was spoken, for it sounded as in days gone by.

The porridge was made nice and nourishing, and Charles ate it all. He went to bed early, and early on the following day he was up. He asked his wife if she had milk and flour enough to make him another bowl of porridge.

"Yes, Charles" she said, "we have not touched it."

"Then if you are willing, I should like some more."

The wife moved quickly about the work, and ere long the food was prepared. The husband ate it, and he felt better. He washed and dressed, and would have shaved had his hand been steady enough. He left his home and went at once to a man who had just commenced to frame a house.

"Mr. Manly," he said, addressing the man alluded to, "I have drank the last drop of alcoholic beverage that ever passes my lips. Ask no more questions, but believe me now while you see me true. Will you give me work?"

"Charles Nelson, are you in earnest?" asked Manley in surprise.

"So much so, sir, that were death to stand upon my right hand, and yonder barroom on my left, I would go with the grim messenger first."

"Then here is my house lying about us in rough timber and boards. I place it all in your hands, and shall look to you to finish it. While I can trust you, you can trust me. Come into my office, and you shall see the plan I have drawn.

We will not tell you how the stout man wept, nor how his noble friend shed tears to see him thus; but Charles Nelson took the plan, and having studied it for a while, he went out where the men were at work getting the timber together, and Mr. Manly introduced him as their master. That day he worked but little, for he was not strong yet, but he arranged the timber for framing. At night he asked his employer if he dared trust him with a dollar.

"Why, you have earned three," returned Manley.

"And will you pay me three dollars a day?"

"If you are as faithful as you have been to-day, for you will save me money at that."

The poor man could not speak his thanks in words, but his looks spoke them for him, and Manly understood them. He received his three dollars, and on his way home, he stopped and bought first a basket, then three loaves of bread, a pound of butter, some tea, sugar, and a piece of beef-steak, and he had just one dollar and seventy-five cents left. With this load he went home. It was some time before he could compose himself to enter the house, but at length he went in, and set the basket upon the table.

"Come, Mary," he said, "I have brought something home for supper. Here, Nelly, you take the pail and run over to Mr. Brown's and get two quarts of milk."

He handed the child a shilling as he spoke, and in a half-bewildered state she took the money and hurried away.

The wife started when she raised the cover of the basket, but she dared not speak She moved about like one in a dream, and ever and anon she would cast a furtive glance at her husband. He had not been drinking—she knew it—and yet he had money enough to buy rum with if he wanted it. What could it mean? had her prayers been answered? Oh, how fervently she prayed then.

Soon Nelly returned with the milk, and Mrs. Nelson set the table out. After supper Charles arose and said to his wife:

"I must go to Mr. Manly's office to help him arrange some plans for his new house, but I will be at home early.

A pang shot through the wife's heart as she saw him turn away, but still she was far happier than she had been before for a long time; there was something in his manner that assured her, and gave her hope.

Just as the clock struck nine, the well-known foot-fall was heard, strong and steady. The door opened and Charles entered. His wife cast a quick, keen glance into his face, and she almost uttered a cry of joy when she saw how he was changed for the better. He had been to the barber's and hatter's. Yet nothing was said upon the all-important subject. Charles wished to retire early and his wife went with him. In the morning the husband arose and built the fire. Mary had not slept till long after midnight, having been kept awake by the tumultuous emotion that had started up in her bosom, and she awoke not so early as usual. But she came out just as the tea-kettle and potatoes began to boil, and breakfast was soon ready.

After the meal was eaten, Charles arose, put on his hat, and then turning to his wife, he asked:

"What do you do to-day?"

"I must wash for Mrs. Bixby."

"Are you willing to obey me once more?"

"Oh, yes."

"Then work for me to-day. Send Nelly over to tell Mrs. Bixby that you are not well enough to wash, for you are not. Here is a dollar, and you must do with it as you please. Buy something that will keep you busy for yourself and children."

Mr. Nelson turned toward the door, and his hand was upon the latch. He hesitated, and turned back. He did not speak but he opened his arms; and his wife sank upon his bosom. He kissed her, and then having gently placed her in a seat, he left the house. When he went to his work that morning, he felt well and very happy. Mr. Manly was by to cheer him, and this he did by talking and acting as though Charles had never been unfortunate at all.

It was Sunday evening, and Nelson had been almost a week without rum. He had earned fifteen dollars, ten of which he had now in his pocket.

"Mary," he said, after the supper table had been cleared away, "there are ten dollars for you, and I want you to expend it in clothing for yourself and children. I have earned fifteen dollars during the past five days. I am to build Squire Manly's great house, and he pays me three dollars a day. A good job, isn't it?"

Mary looked up, and her lips moved, but she could not speak a word. She struggled a few moments, and then burst into tears. Her husband took her by the arm and drew her upon his lap, and then pressed her to his bosom.

"Mary," he whispered, while the tears ran down his own cheeks, "you are not deceived. I am Charley Nelson once more, and will be while I live. Not by any act of mine shall another cloud cross your brow." And then he told her of the words he heard the previous Monday, while he lay behind the wall.

"Never before," he said "did I fully realize how low I had fallen," but the scales dropped from my eyes then as though some one had struck them off with a sledge. My soul started up to a stand-point from which all the tempests of earth cannot move it. Your prayers are answered."

Time passed on, and the cottage assumed its garb of pure white, and its whole windows and green blinds. The roses in the garden smiled, and in every way did the improvement work. Once again was Mary Nelson among the happiest of the happy, and her children choose their own associates now.

From our Lady Correspondents.

LETTER FROM HEPSA ANN.

DRACUT, MASS., March 2d, 1865.

MR. EDITOR: I have been watching with interest the discussion that has been going on for the past few weeks, among the lady contributors of the *Ploughman*.

"Domestic Colleges," "Magazine Literature," and "The Proper Dress for Ladies," have been ably discussed. And, now, Mr. Editor, may *I* express *my* mind on these interesting subjects?

It is true that many of the girls at the present day, are painfully ignorant of *many* things that they should know, to become thorough housekeepers.

But would they, think you, feel as much interest in their work, if placed in a "college" to learn it, as they would, under the practised eye of a kind *mother*?

Oh! let our *mothers* teach us how to make bread, cake, and pies, to scour, scrub, and sweep, and all other duties pertaining to housekeeping!

I shall take the liberty to disagree with "Debby" here, and on other points.

In regard to "Magazine Literature," I agree with "H. B. G." on the subject. I have read many fashion books, and never felt the uprising of a single envious thought, as I looked on the splendid dresses, bonnets, etc., spread before me.

On the other hand, I found patterns for many a nice little collar, cushion, basket or head-dress.

And here let me say a little about the fashion of dressing the *hair* at the *present* time.

One cannot go to an evening gathering of any sort, without meeting "rats" of different sizes, "waterfalls" ditto, false ringlets in profusion, and oftentimes "cappeas" beside.

Why must ladies do thus? If we must follow *Fashion*, let us pray for a more simple head-dress than this.

Now a word on the right dress for ladies. I believe as "Mollie" does about it. Don't let us don the uniform of "the lords of creation," until we can fill their places at the anvil or plough.

I think many of us are very extravagant in our dress, and that a shorter one would be better in many cases. If it becomes a woman's duty to plough, plant, and gather the food on which she is to live, let her dress like a man—if she chooses.

But for common house-work, I think we can do very well in our calico dresses, even if they do come to our feet. At least I can.

Now, Mr. Editor, please, give us your opinion on these subjects. Won't you? And "Dans Dingle" too; where is she?

In the meantime, let us all pray for *peace and unity* under the starry banner of Freedom.

HEPSA ANN.

VERNON SKETCHES WITH PEN AND PENCIL.

[Contributed to the *Massachusetts Ploughman*.]

BY FANNY VERNON.

NO. III.

THE SHUTTLE AND THE THREAD. Who has not seen an old loom in an old house, in the olden times? Who has not watched the polished Shuttle as it went rapidly to and fro? In the olden times pliable fingers sent that Shuttle all day, like an arrow shot by an Indian chief from his bow! No modern invention of steam machinery guided it! The Thread which it carried was perhaps coarse, but it did long and good service after it was inwoven with its companions. Does the Shuttle go now as it went when our grandsires and their ever-loving and ever-toiling mates were on the earth? Is the woof the same? Does it last as long? The Shuttle that we see every day goes more rapidly now, and with less manual labor; the threads which it weaves together may appear to the eye like a silken or golden fibre; but is not the tissue too often worthless? The web of love in human hearts is valuable, if strong friendship, or strong love compose the thread. The Shuttle may go faster than our reckoning, but unless the Thread is strong, of what value is the speed? The threads may be woven beautifully, but they will soon separate, and then we may ask in vain for the true texture which should adorn us. Why not fill the Shuttle with the golden Threads of Love and Friendship, and weave a garment to warm and cheer the heart?

THE THREE WEEPERS.

BY H. BONAR.

Sorrow weeps!
And drowns its bitterness in tears:
My child of sorrow,
Weep out the fullness of thy passionate grief,
And drown in tears
The bitterness of lonely years.
God gives the rain and sunshine mild,
And both are best, my child!

Joy weeps!
And overflows its banks with tears:
My child of joy,
Weep out the gladness of thy pent-up heart,
And let thy glistening eyes
Run over in their ecstasies;
Life needeth joy; but from on high
Descends what cannot die!

Love weeps!
And feeds its silent life with tears:
My child of love,
Pour out the riches of thy yearning heart,
And, like the air of even,
Give and take back the dew of heaven;
And yet that longing heart of thine
Feeds upon love divine.

THE SHADOWS OF CHILDHOOD!

God bless the little children! We like their bright eyes, their happy faces, their rosy cheeks! Nothing seems to weigh down their buoyant spirits long. Misfortune may fall to their lot, but the shadows it casts upon their life-path are fleeting as the clouds that come and go in an April sky. Their future may perchance appear dark to others, but to their fearless gaze it seems as beautiful as the walls of a fairy palace. There is no tear which a mother's hand can not wipe away, no wound that a mother's kiss cannot heal, no anguish which the sweet murmuring of her soft, low voice cannot soothe. The warm, generous impulses of their nature have not been fettered and cramped by the cold formalities of the world; they have not yet learned to veil a hollow heart with false smiles, or hide the basest purposes with honied words. Neither are they constantly on the alert to search out our faults and foibles with Argus eyes; on the contrary, they exercise the blessed charity which thinks no evil.

LIFE.

How small a portion of our life it is that we really enjoy! In youth we are looking forward to things that are to come; in old age we are looking backwards to things that are gone past; in manhood, although we appear indeed to be more occupied in things that are present, yet even that is absorbed in vague determinations to be vastly happy on some future day, when we have time.

Domestic Economy.

For the Massachusetts Ploughman.

ORIGINAL RECIPES FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENTS.

YEAST, HOME MADE.—Boil in two quarts of water, a handful of hops. Pare your potatoes, and boil in the same. When the latter are done, take out and mash well, mixing a tablespoonful of flour, (and salt if wished.) Strain the hop water, and pour over the whole, stirring the while. When nearly cool, add a cup of lively yeast, then place the jug near the stove for a couple of hours, when it will have risen sufficiently to carry down cellar or into the store closet. With us this has proved a never failing recipe.

ANOTHER. Boil in two quarts of water a handful of hops. Tie in a small bag if preferred, boiling an hour. Pare and *grate* four well picked potatoes, stirring in with them a table-spoonful of flour and half a tea-spoon of salt.

Pour the hop water over the whole, as above mentioned. When sufficiently cool, the usual cup of fresh, or lively yeast must be added, or in place of which a couple of yeast cakes, dissolved previously and well risen, answers the same purpose.

When yeast from long standing becomes stale or "flat," a small tea-spoonful of saleratus thoroughly dissolved in warm water, and poured into the jug, will enliven again. This recipe we think does not keep sweet for so long a time as the first named. However we find both worthy of trial, and are always favored with light bread.

H. B. G.

GIRARD AS A NURSE.

"For sixty days he continued to perform, by day and night, all the distressing and revolting offices incident to the situation. In the great scarcity of help, he used frequently to receive the sick and dying at the gate, assist in carrying them to their beds, nurse them, receive their last messages, watch for their last breath, and then, wrapping them in the sheet they had died upon, carry them out to the burial-ground, and place them in the trench. He had a vivid recollection of the difficulty of finding any kind of fabric in which to wrap the dead, when the vast number of interments had exhausted the supply of sheets. 'I would put them,' he would say, 'in any old rag I could find.' If he ever left the hospital, it was to visit the infected districts, and assist in removing the sick from the houses in which they were dying without help. One scene of this kind, witnessed by a merchant, who was hurrying past with camphored handkerchief pressed to his mouth, affords us a vivid glimpse of this heroic man engaged in his sublime vocation. A carriage, rapidly driven by a black man, broke the silence of the deserted and grass-grown street. It stopped before a frame house; and the driver, first having bound a handkerchief over his mouth, opened the door of the carriage, and quickly remounted to the box. A short, thick-set man stepped from the coach and entered the house. In a minute or two, the observer, who stood at a safe distance watching the proceedings, heard a shuffling noise in the entry, and soon saw the stout little man supporting with extreme difficulty a tall, gaunt, yellow-visaged victim of the pestilence. Girard held round the waist the sick man, whose yellow face rested against his own; his long, damp, tangled hair mingled with Girard's; his feet dragging helpless upon the pavement. Thus he drew him to the carriage door, the driver averting his face from the spectacle, far from offering to assist. Partly dragging, partly lifting, he succeeded, after long and severe exertion, in getting him into the vehicle. He then entered it himself, closed the door, and the carriage drove away towards the hospital."

FRANKLIN'S THIRD MAXIM TO MARRY.—Chastity, modesty in word and deed and even in thought, is so essential, that without it, no female is fit to be a wife. It is not enough that a young woman abstain from everything approaching towards indecorum in her behavior towards men; it is, with me, not enough that she cast down her eyes, or turn aside her head with a smile, when she hears an indelicate allusion; she ought to appear not to *understand* it, and to receive from it no more impression than if she were a post.

For the Massachusetts Ploughman.

ENIGMA.

I am composed of 15 letters.
My 4, 5, 2, 13, 14, is an article of food.
My 4, 8, 8, 2, is a girl's name.
My 9, 2, 3, is much used by ladies.
My 9, 7, 9, 14, is a musical instrument.
My 13, 7, 8, 9, is a city in Ohio.
My 6, 5, 7, 8, 15, is one of the New England States.
My 13, 11, 1, is much used in washing clothes.
My 10, 14, 2, 12, is a vegetable.
My 15, 11, 6, is a kind of liquor.
My whole is the name of one of our ablest Generals.

C. O. R.

☞ Answer next week.

☞ Answer to last week's Enigma.—George Noyes, Boston, Mass."

Anecdotes.

☞ The late Dr. Risk, of Dalserf, being one of the moderators, did not satisfy, by his preaching, the Calvanistic portion of his flock. "Why, sir," said they, "we think you dinna tell us enough about renouncing our ain righteousness." "Renouncing your ain righteousness!" vociferated the astonished doctor, "I never saw any ye had to renounce!"

☞ Some one was telling an Irishman that a certain person had eaten ten saucers of ice cream; whereupon Pat shook his head.

"So you don't believe it?"

With a shrewd nod Pat answered:

"I believe in the cramo, but not in the saucers."

☞ A gentleman, praising the personal charms of a very plain woman, in the presence of Foote, the latter said, "And why don't you lay claim to such an accomplished beauty?" "What right have I to her?" exclaimed the gentleman. "Every right, by the law of nations," replied Foote; "every right, as the first discoverer."

☞ An elderly gentleman being ill, one of his friends sent a messenger with the usual inquiry, which, however, he had not pronounced with due emphasis—"I'll thank you to take my compliments, and ask how old Mr. W. is." The messenger departed on his errand, and speedily returned, saying, "He's just sixty-eight, sir!"

☞ The following letter was written by a young lad:

"Der kuzzen: We is well, and mother's got the big Terrix; brother Tom has got the Hupin Caugh, and sister Ann has got a babeo, and hope these few lines will find you the same. Rite sune, Your apfectionate kuzzen."

VERY PRETTY. One day just as an English officer had arrived at Vienna, the empress knowing that he had seen a certain princess much celebrated for her beauty, asked him if it were really true that she was the most beautiful woman he had ever seen. "I thought so *yesterday*," he replied.

☞ When Sheridan, by the assistance of his friends, was installed in a house in Saville-row, he boasted to one of his relations how carefully and regularly he was living—so much so, that everything went on like *clock work*. "Aye! aye! exactly, the whole goes on *tick!*"

☞ A little boy on coming home from a certain church where he had seen a person perform on an organ, said to his mother,—"O mammy! I wish you had been to church to-day, to see the fun! a man pumping music out of an old cupboard!"

☞ A fellow out West gets off the following definition of "widow":—"One who knows what's what, and is desirous of further information on the same subject."

Medical.

Dr. Poland's WHITE PINE COMPOUND,

THE GREAT POPULAR REMEDY

For Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup and Whooping Cough.

CURES GRAVEL AND ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.

There have been many severe cases in Boston and vicinity cured by the WHITE PINE COMPOUND, which can be referred to, and hundreds of cases of Kidney complaints, cured entirely by taking the *White Pine Compound*, have been reported by Druggists. [illegible]

[illegible]

TESTIMONIALS.

[illegible]

FROM JAMES J. HOYT.

[illegible]

FROM STEPHEN BARTLETT.

[illegible]

FROM B. F. AIKEN.

[illegible]

WHITE PINE COMPOUND FOR DIABETES

[illegible]

The White Pine Compound.

GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor.

Will be manufactured in future at the NEW ENGLAND BOTANIC DEPOT, 106 Hanover St., Boston, Under the supervision of REV. J. W. POLAND, M. D.

DR. SWETT will attend to the business department, to whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by wholesale and retail dealers in medicine elsewhere. dec17-3m

Medical.

Dr. Wistar's BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION,

and acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be far the most Reliable Preparation ever introduced for the RELIEF and CURE of all LUNG COMPLAINTS.

This well-known remedy is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years, and when resorted to in season, seldom fails to effect a speedy cure of

Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Pains or Soreness in the Chest and Side, Bleeding at the Lungs, Liver Complaints, &c.

[illegible]

Unsolicited Testimony

From REV. FRANCIS LORDELL, Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, January 21, 1864.

MESSRS. SETH W. FOWLE & CO. [illegible]

FRANCIS LORDELL.

Clergymen, Lawyers, Singers,

[illegible]

PREPARED BY SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 18 Tremont Street, Boston, and for sale by all druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE HEALS OLD SORES.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE CURES BURNS, SCALDS, CUTS.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE CURES WOUNDS, BRUISES, SPRAINS.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE CURES BOILS, ULCERS, CANCERS.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE CURES SALT RHEUM, PILES, ERYSIPELAS.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE CURES RING WORMS, CORNS, ETC.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

☞ Only 25 Cents a Box.

For Sale by SETH W. FOWLE & CO. BOSTON, MASS., and by all druggists and country storekeepers. oct 29—eow 1y.

Libby's MAGIC COMPOUND.

This is the best medicine for the speedy and certain cure of

PAINS, RHEUMATISM, BURNS, Contraction of the Sinews, Stiffness of Joints, FROST BITES, CHILBLAINS, SCALDS &c.

[illegible]

Manufactured and sold by LUTHER THAYER, - - Brighton, Mass. mar 19—1y

Dr. Harrison's Chalybeate Tonic, OR IRONIZED CATAWBA WINE,

[illegible]

Dr. Harrison's Peristaltic Lozenges,

[illegible]

The Finger of Providence.

FROM THE TEACHINGS OF EXPERIENCE, SEEM TO POINT TO The Great Humor Remedy HOWARD'S Vegetable Cancer and Canker Syrup, AS THE GREAT AND CERTAIN CURE

[illegible]

HOWARD'S HEALING SALVE.

[illegible]

Prepared by D. Howard & Co., Randolph, Mass. JAMES O. BOYLE & CO. (Successors to Redding & Co.,) 8 State Street, Boston.

Proprietors to whom all orders should be addressed and by all Dealers in Patent Medicines. oly 2—ly eow

Medical.

Libby's German Tonic AROMATIC SYRUP

FOR CURING COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Jaundice, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, General Debility, also, PURIFIES THE BLOOD, and cures ALL HUMORS that the body is heir to, and Strengthens every Nerve.

Manufactured and sold by LUTHER THAYER, Brighton, Mass.

And sold by wholesale and retail druggists generally

☞ Price $1.00 per bottle.

☞ For directions for use, see label on each bottle. mar 19—1y

Drs. Mayo & McDougall, SURGEON DENTISTS,

Have removed from 110 Hanover St. to No. 2 HAMILTON PLACE, Opposite Park Street Church, BOSTON.

Jan 7—1y

Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

[illegible]

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. mar 19—1yr

Sturgis's Electric Compound,

An Effectual External Remedy for NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM,

SPINAL IRRITATION, AGUE IN THE FACE, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK AND LIMBS, SORE THROAT, &C.,

[illegible]

Sold by all Druggists. sept24—6mE.

A Man of A Thousand.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.

[illegible]

Address CRADDOCK & CO., 125 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Penn. dec 31—3m

The Whipple File Manufac'g Co., BALLARD VALE, MASS. Superior Cast Steel Files.

[illegible]

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, No. 34 Kilby St., cor. of Central St., Boston. and 53 Beekman St., New York. sept. 17—1y

Probate Notices.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

WHEREAS, ARTHUR T. RICE, of Southborough, in the County of Worcester, has presented his petition to be appointed Guardian of [illegible]

Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-fourth day of February, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five. J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

WHEREAS, ARTHUR T. RICE, of Southborough, [illegible]

J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

WHEREAS, SAMUEL W. ROWE, [illegible]

J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

WHEREAS, THOMAS FISKE, of Ashland, [illegible]

J. H. TYLER, Register.

Probate Notices.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

WHEREAS, CHARLES G. WHITNEY, Administrator of the estate of Louisa J. Trull, late of Marlborough, in said County, deceased, has presented to said Court his petition for license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as will raise the sum of three hundred and eighty eight dollars, for the payment of debts and charges of administration, [illegible]

Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this ninth day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five. J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

WHEREAS, CHARLES THOMPSON, [illegible]

J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex ss. Probate Court.

WHEREAS, ELIZA L. COLBURN, Guardian of [illegible]

J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

WHEREAS, GARDNER P. GLIDDEN, of Hopkinton, [illegible]

J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

WHEREAS, MARTHA P. FORBUSH, of Hopkinton, [illegible]

J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

WHEREAS, JAMES SWALLOW, [illegible]

J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

WHEREAS, ISAAC N. DAMON, of Lexington, [illegible]

J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

WHEREAS, LEWIS BROAD, of Boston, [illegible]

J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

WHEREAS, WETHERBY CHAMBERLAIN, of Natick, [illegible]

J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex ss. Probate Court.

WHEREAS, SAMUEL W. ROWE, [illegible]

J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

WHEREAS, SAMUEL W. ROWE, [illegible]

J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex ss. Probate Court.

WHEREAS, WILLIAM CHANDLER, of Lexington, [illegible]

J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

WHEREAS, GARDNER PARKER, [illegible]

J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

WHEREAS, CHARLES B. WHITMORE, [illegible]

J. H. TYLER, Register.

[illegible]